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| Algeria | 5.20 | Dh | Great Britain | 25 P | Netherlands | 1.90 | Fl |
| Argentina | 4.00 | Dr | Greece | 30 Dr | Norway | 3.75 | Nkr |
| Australia | 1.15 | A | India | 10 Ru | Portugal | 20 Esc | |
| Bahamas | 0.500 | Dm | Iran | 95 Rls | Qatar | 3.20 | Riy |
| Belgium | 26 Bfr | B | Israel | 100 N | Saudi Arabia | 4.25 | Riy |
| Canada | 1.5105 | Can | Italy | 200 L | Switzerland | 1.00 | Sfr |
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| Denmark | 4.25 | Dkr | Kuwait | 300 Fils | Turkey | 1.80 | Lira |
| Dubai | 5.50 | Dhs | Labrador | 32.00 | U.S. | 1.00 | D |
| Egypt | 70 P | P | Lebanon | 1.00 | Yemen | 1.00 | Y |
| Finland | 3.50 | Fm | Madagascar | 200 A | | | |
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| Germany | 1.00 | D.M. | Morocco | 3.20 | | | |

UN Opens Afghan Debate;
Rebels Said to Take Cities

Moslems Reportedly Check
Soviet Advance in 2 Areas
Assembly Vote Expected
Tonight on Soviet Action

KABUL, Afghanistan, Jan. 10 — Rebel forces have seized two provincial capitals in northeastern Afghanistan, one from Soviet troops, and checked the advance of Soviet soldiers in the two provinces. Western diplomats and guerrilla leaders said today.

The diplomats said that Faizabad, the capital of Badkhashan province in the northeastern corner of Afghanistan, had been seized from the Russians within the last three days.

The diplomats also said that they had received reports that Taji-an, the provincial capital of Takhar province in the northeast bordering the Soviet Union, had been captured within the last few days from Afghan Army troops. The Soviet forces were not believed to have taken Taji-an from the Afghan Army before the rebels took it.

The Jang newspaper in Rawalpindi, Pakistan, said that 400 Soviet soldiers had died in the heavy fighting for Faizabad and that at least two helicopters had been shot down over the city's airport.

Rifle Division
The Soviet Union's 16th Motorized Rifle Division, one of seven divisions believed to be in Afghanistan, was deployed in the northeast but apparently was not involved in the fighting. Diplomats estimated that about 85,000 Soviet soldiers had entered Afghanistan since Dec. 27 when President Hafizullah Amin was overthrown and killed. He was replaced by Babrak Karmal.

Rebel tribesmen, who controlled the province with the exception of Faizabad, had been besieging the Afghan government garrison in the town for months. The end came when the rebels seized the airfield that served as the garrison's line of supply, the diplomats said. "With Faizabad in their hands, the whole northeastern corner of the country belongs to the rebels," a diplomat said.

The Jang newspaper also said that the Russians were attempting to airlift troops into the province. It added that hundreds of homes and mosques had been destroyed and scores of civilians killed in heavy bombing preceding an expected counterattack.

Badkhashan province borders the Soviet Union and China, the latter at a 25-mile stretch of rugged mountains 13,000 to 16,000 feet high. Konar, Nangarhar and Pakia provinces border Pakistan.

"The most active insurgency continues to be in Badkhashan and Takhar provinces," a diplomat said. Another reported that Pakia was (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 10 — The General Assembly opened an emergency session this afternoon on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan after the Security Council submitted the issue to the full body.

The Soviet Union and Afghanistan, who have asserted that the Soviet military action is not a subject for world debate, were among the first countries to ask to speak.

Pakistan, which considers itself the country most endangered by the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, sent its foreign minister, Agha Shahi, to address the assembly.

Diplomatic sources said that the debate might end with a vote on a resolution tomorrow night unless additional delegations request the floor.

Council Action
The newest member of the Security Council, Mexico, joined with the Philippines last night to propose the emergency session — the sixth in the assembly's history.

The Security Council vote was 12-10-2 with one abstention. On Monday, the council had voted 13-10-2 for a resolution calling for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan, but the Soviet Union vetoed the move.

Last night, as Monday, the Soviet Union and East Germany cast the only negative votes. No Soviet veto was possible because the question was one of procedure rather than substance. There is no veto power in the General Assembly.

Joining Mexico and the Philippines in supporting the resolution last night were the United States, China, Britain, France, Norway, Portugal, Jamaica, Bangladesh, Niger and Tunisia.

Zambia, which voted with the majority on Monday's council resolution, abstained last night. The change reflected the uneasiness that some Third World nations feel about condemning the Soviet Union.

Similar Resolution
The General Assembly is expected to debate a resolution much like the one that was vetoed Monday. The resolution "deeply deplores" the "armed intervention in Afghanistan" and calls for the "immediate and unconditional withdrawal of foreign troops."

Western diplomats were confident that they would win the required two-thirds vote in the assembly; the central question was how many Third World nations would abstain.

Asian diplomats pressing for assembly action expect that only about 20 nations from the Third World will abstain. The Soviet Union can count on "no" votes from its Warsaw Pact allies and other supporters such as Cuba, Vietnam and Ethiopia.

The assembly debate could be further complicated by procedural moves to ward off a Soviet humiliation. In the past, India has raised such questions for Moscow, in part because New Delhi regards its principal foes as Pakistan and China. The electoral victory this week of Indira Gandhi could give the Russians added help.

Sanctions on Iran
On another matter, a senior State Department official said last night in Washington that the United States and its principal allies were prepared to impose economic sanctions of their own against Iran if the Soviet Union vetoed formal sanctions by the Security Council.

Speaking at the State Department on the condition that he not be quoted by name, the high-level official said that the possibility of proceeding despite a Soviet veto (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Turkey, U.S. Initial
Pact on Bases, Aid

ANKARA, Jan. 10 — Turkey and the United States initiated a defense cooperation agreement today covering U.S. military assistance to Turkey and continued U.S. operations at 26 bases here for at least five years.

The agreement was initiated by Ronald Spiers, the U.S. ambassador to Turkey, and Faruk Sahinbas, a Turkish Defense Ministry official. It will be submitted to the U.S. Congress for approval, and Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkman of Turkey said that the Turkish National Assembly would be informed about the details.

Certain technical details, particularly the status of the bases and the privileges of the U.S. personnel working there, are still to be reached. Negotiators hope to complete the task within six weeks.

The amount of aid to be given Turkey under the agreement was not revealed, but Mr. Spiers said that the United States would try to provide "the maximum that we can."

The agreement provides for continued U.S. operation of the air base at Incirlik, from which fighter-bombers with nuclear weapons can strike targets in the Soviet Union.

Two of the bases covered by the agreement are listening posts used by the United States for surveillance of Soviet military movements and nuclear tests. Their importance has been enhanced by the loss of similar posts in Iran. Two other bases are seismological and navigational stations.

The pact also covers 21 other installations, some of which the United States shares with the Turkish armed forces.

U.S. to Proceed on Mideast Bases
WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (NYT) — The United States said yesterday that it intended to press ahead to enhance its military presence in the Middle East through regular use of facilities in Oman, Kenya and Somalia but not to take advantage of bases offered by Egypt and Israel.

Hodding Carter 3d, the State Department spokesman, said that even though joint air force exercises were taking place in Egypt — and might take place in the future — the United States had decided against seeking base rights in Egypt or Israel.

Administration officials, elaborating on public statements, said that the main concern was to find air and naval facilities to handle the expected increase in port calls by the naval carrier forces that will be on virtually permanent station in the future in the Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean.

At present, the Kenyan government allows the U.S. Navy to use Mombasa as a port of call. The intention is to discuss with Kenya (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

EEC Commission Said to Back Grain Ban

BRUSSELS, Jan. 10 — The Commission of the European Economic Community was reported today to have decided in favor of banning grain exports to the Soviet Union, but a final decision on such a ban depends on the member governments.

Informed sources said the 13-member Commission decided at a closed meeting yesterday to ban grain exports to the Soviet Union, in line with U.S. sanctions after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

The Commission refused here today to say what stand it has taken on the matter, or even if it has made a decision at all.

However, Commission member responsible for agriculture, Frans Olof Gundelach, said in London today that the Commission has decided in favor of an export ban in support of the U.S. position. The Danish commissioner said that the matter would be discussed in Brussels Monday by the EEC foreign ministers, but that the Commission had deemed it sufficiently important to warrant a decision of its own.

Observers remarked that under EEC regulations, cereal exports are approved by a Cereals Management Committee that groups representatives of the Commission and the member governments. This committee was meeting behind closed doors today. A formal decision to ban grain exports to the Soviet Union would have to be approved by the committee.

The EEC has rarely exported wheat to the Soviet Union in the past. It did export 200,000 tons of barley to the Soviet Union in the first half of last year.

A spokesman for the Commission told newsmen today that he had instructions to make no comment on yesterday's closed-door discussions. He repeatedly dismissed questions by saying that he could not reply or did not know the answer, prompting an accusation of stonewalling.

Earlier this week, a Commission source said that the EEC would not jump into the gap created by the U.S. cutoff. U.S. trade envoy James Sparkey briefed Commission officials Tuesday on the U.S. embargo. They questioned him closely, while refraining from offering open support.

It is mainly a one-man show, Mr. Lakeman and a legal aide are the only board members. Two professors of corporate law act as the advisory committee. Mr. Lakeman works 12-hour days, and occasionally uses a part-time secretary.

During the first two years of SOTI's existence, Mr. Lakeman, 37, a bachelor, says he survived (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Indira Gandhi admires a garland given to her at the beginning of the Parliament session.

16 Suspects Held in Assassinations

Khomeini Meets Embassy Captors

TEHRAN, Jan. 10 — A delegation of militants holding 50 American hostages met today with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, their first conference with the ayatollah since they overran the U.S. Embassy Nov. 4.

The militants went to Ayatollah Khomeini's headquarters in the Moslem holy city of Qom less than a day after a key aide to the religious leader said there had been some movement toward release of the captives.

Details of today's meeting were not disclosed, and there was no official indication as to whether there would be more contacts between the ayatollah and the captors.

A spokesman for the militants at the embassy said that the meeting was very ordinary but that he believed the militants planned to see Ayatollah Khomeini again. He had no details of the session.

The chances of the hostages being released before the end of the month seemed nil, Ayatollah Khomeini, 79, is considered the only person in Iran who can free them, and he is to go into seclusion for a 15-day rest beginning Saturday.

Assassin Suspects Held
Meanwhile, 16 members of an assassination gang were arrested today, state radio said. Minority unit paralyzed two provincial capitals.

The radio reported that the leader and 15 members of Forghan, which has claimed responsibility for several assassinations of revolutionary leaders, had been captured after a shootout with revolutionary guards. Few details were available, but the radio said that 20 of the

group's "team houses" had been seized. Forghan, whose methods involved hit-and-run attacks by motorcycleists with submachine guns, have claimed responsibility for the killing on Dec. 18 of Hojatoleslam Mohammad Mofatteh, dean of the Islamic College in Tehran and the chief associate of Ayatollah Khomeini.

The manner in which the hojatoleslam — a religious leader below that of ayatollah — and his two bodyguards were killed was similar to the assassinations of four other leading Khomeini associates, including two ayatollahs, since the February revolution. Forghan has claimed responsibility for other slayings of officials.

In northwest Tabriz, capital of East Azerbaijan province, virtually all shops and schools were closed. The army, police, gendarmes and revolutionary guards patrolled the city. Officials said yesterday that eight persons were killed in street clashes there involving supporters of Ayatollah Khomeini and Ayatollah Kazem Shariatmadari. Supporters of Ayatollah Shariatmadari, who has the second-largest following in Iran, oppose the new Islamic Constitution, which they believe gives too much power to Ayatollah Khomeini.

A spokesman for the Moslem People's Republican Party, which supports Ayatollah Shariatmadari, said that the city of 600,000 would remain shut until the revolutionary guards were withdrawn.

The party has clashed several times with the guards, a paramilitary force organized by Ayatollah Khomeini after the revolution, and recently took 10 guards hostage for a week.

The party, which claims the base of its support among the predominantly Turkish-speaking population of the province is campaigning for greater regional autonomy from central government control.

South of Tabriz, in the Kurdish stronghold of Sanandaj, a sit-in was in its ninth day at the governor-general's office and at the Jameh mosque, state radio said.

The Kurds, who battled central government troops last summer and fall in an effort to obtain autonomy, also are pressing for withdrawal of the revolutionary guards from Sanandaj, capital of Kurdistan province.

All shops, markets, schools, colleges and offices in the city were closed, the radio said. The governor-general of the province, who was appointed by the Khomeini government, resigned earlier this week to join the sit-in.

The government's peace mission to Kurdistan, which Tuesday announced that talks to begin one week later would be the last chance for the Kurds to come to terms, today postponed its return to the province.

Six more persons died today before firing squads — three in Kermanshah province for attacking government posts along the border with Iraq, three in Isfahan for bank robbery — bringing to more than 700 the number executed since the shah was overthrown 11 months ago.

4 Lone Dutchman's Crusade in Vintage Nader Style

By Jonathan Kandell

AMSTERDAM (JHT) — Pieter Lakeman, an economist-turned-leader, has in less than four years shaken up the Dutch business establishment with a lone style recalling the early days of Nader. No staff of eager hangers-on. No star testimony before legislative investigating committees. Just Mr. Lakeman, pouring over financial journals and company annual reports in his 10-room apartment and office overlooking an Amsterdam canal.

His aim, he says, is to force management to be completely open about financial affairs so that shareholders, employees, labor unions and clients can form a judgment about company management. "Too often," he added, "bad managements hide behind vague flit and loss figures in their financial reporting."

As a result, Mr. Lakeman contends, banks may be misled into

making unsound loans, employees may temper their salary demands, and smaller shareholders may be either falsely encouraged to increase their investment or stampeded into selling their shares.

Mr. Lakeman, has taken to court 14 Dutch companies — including large food processors and oil-storage operators, steel producers and accounting firms — to try to force them to revise their annual reports. He has won at least partial victories in most of these cases, although he has had to make some embarrassing public retractions in a few instances.

Neglected Lode
In his role as a gadfly of the business community, Mr. Lakeman is mining one of the neglected lodes of social reform in Western Europe. To a much greater extent than in the United States, business in Western Europe has until recently escaped the prying



Pieter Lakeman



REBEL PHOTOGRAPH — Picture was supplied by Islamic Party of Afghanistan with this caption: 'Two Communist high school teachers arrested in city of Fara near Kandahar City a month ago by rebels from the Islamic Party of Afghanistan. The one on right was later executed.'

Still Held Hostage Police, Nationalists Battle to Rescue Corsican City; 3 Killed

On Corsica, Jan. 10 (UPI) — French security police and nationalists battled in a confrontation in the village of Ajaccio, where 30 nationalists are holding 13 hostages.

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French security police crouch over officers who were shot in Ajaccio, Corsica. Three persons were killed as police attempted unsuccessfully to end a siege by nationalists holding 13 hostages.

Leak May Jeopardize Hispanic's Appointment

By Ellen Hume and Frank Del Olmo

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (LAT) — President Carter's selection of a Chicano, Los Angeles educator Julian Nava, as U.S. ambassador to Mexico may win him needed domestic support from Hispanic activists, but it already is stirring controversy in Mexico.

What began as a bold move by Mr. Carter — appointing the first Mexican-American envoy to Mexico, which traditionally has rejected having a Chicano ambassador from the United States — may become an embarrassment because it was leaked prematurely, before the Mexicans were consulted, sources said yesterday.

There was no official reaction from Mexican authorities yesterday, the day after the selection of Mr. Nava was disclosed. But it was clear that the choice had caught Mexico by surprise.

A Carter administration official said that Mr. Nava's appointment, which is weeks away from being official, may have been jeopardized by the premature leak. "Anything could happen in the interim," said the official, noting that an FBI background check had not been completed and that the diplomatic community had not been notified.

"If the Mexicans react because they were not consulted, there may be a retrenchment here," he said.

Mr. Nava's selection generally was hailed yesterday by U.S. Hispanic leaders, who had said that Mr. Carter had failed to place Hispanics in influential posts. In recent months Mr. Carter has stepped up his appointments, and now he has named more Latinos to high-level government jobs than any other president.

"It is an excellent appointment," said Rep. Edward Roybal, D-Calif., leader of the congressional Hispanic Caucus. "What is needed is an understanding of the problems of Mexico and the problems of people of Mexican descent in the United States. He [Mr. Nava] has that understanding. He also has the intellect to go along with it."

Some complained, however, that Mr. Nava lacks practical political knowledge and is naive about diplomacy. "The feeling is that he would have been better for the Department of Education position, but the Hispanic community will support him because of the thrill of having a Hispanic in there," said a Latino activist who asked not to be named.

Domestic Politics

Some Mexican authorities contended that Mr. Carter seemed more concerned about pleasing American Hispanics than about healing relations between the United States and Mexico.

These sources said that not only did Mr. Carter offend Mexicans last February with his joke about having "Montezuma's revenge" (acute infectious diarrhea) after visiting their country, but he slighted Mexican national pride by implying, with the admission of the deposed Shah of Iran to New York, that

Carter's Choice for Envoy Stirs Mexico

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immunity, they and their pouches pass through customs unchecked.

Frank Nesci, who passed through Nairobi recently on the 23-day, 30,000-mile African run, years ago stopped counting the number of countries that he has been in. He figures that he has missed only Albania.

"Patience is what you need and you need a lot of it," he said. "Airlines have gotten much worse. The service is bad and the airports are crowded and, particularly in Africa, you're apt to sit around for hours, and the airlines don't bother to give you any information at all."

Although no courier has lost his pouch or been robbed or drugged, five have been killed since the beginning of World War II. All died in plane crashes, four of them in Africa.

Bound for Africa

Mr. Nesci left Washington at 3:30 p.m. on a recent Thursday to connect with Pan American's Africa-bound flight in New York. Before he got to bed at midnight Friday, he had left pouches with embassy representatives at airports in Dakar, Senegal; Monrovia, Liberia; and Abidjan, Ivory Coast, then transferred to Lufthansa for a flight to Accra, Ghana, and another Lufthansa flight back to Abidjan.

On the Road: U.S. Couriers Crisscross World Carrying Secrets

By David Lamb

NAIROBI, Jan. 10 (LAT) — They are the guardians of Washington's secrets, traveling the continents in first-class comfort and living in a world that seems full of danger and intrigue.

Just the mention of their job conjures up images of trench coats and midnight meetings. Cesar Romero played one in the television series "Passport to Danger" and Tyrone Power portrayed one avenging the death of a friend in the 1952 film "Diplomatic Courier."

So much for Hollywood. Today there is little mystery or glamour and no Orient Express from Paris to Istanbul — for the 61 men and two women who live a travel agent's nightmare, shuttling between the 141 U.S. embassies around the world and the regional offices in Washington, Frankfurt and Bangkok.

The diplomatic couriers are, as they always have been, unarmed, and they are on the road 220 days a year. The airports in Lagos or Jakarta are as familiar to them as their own living rooms, and they are much more concerned with making a tight connection in Nairobi than they are afraid of being waylaid in Rome.

"Occasionally they might get

caught in a coup or some such thing, but on the whole it's a surprisingly uneventful existence," said Edward Fenstermacher, the Washington-based head of the U.S. Diplomatic Courier Service.

The couriers carry classified reports and maps and briefing papers that are either too bulky or not urgent enough to be transmitted by coded message between an embassy and the State Department. Leaving Washington at the beginning of a trip, they may be burdened with as many as 25 pouches, some weighing up to 200 pounds.

The couriers never know the contents of the padlocked pouches, which look like orange-colored mail sacks. The courier must not leave the pouches unattended until they are deposited at an embassy, with an embassy representative or with another courier.

The only time that the pouches can be out of the courier's sight is when they are in the hold of the airplane on which he is traveling, and he must watch personally as they are loaded into and unloaded from the hold and as the hatch is opened and closed. This means that the couriers must scramble at the beginning and end of each flight to be the last on and the first off.

They escape one complication faced by ordinary travelers, however. Because they have diplomatic

immunity, they and their pouches pass through customs unchecked.

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From Activism Under Warren Jurists See No Retreat by Burger Court

By Linda Greenhouse

PHOENIX, Ariz. (NYT) — Constitutional scholars meeting here to analyze the recent work of the Supreme Court, have generally concluded that the court under Chief Justice Warren Burger has confounded expectations that it would retreat from either the activism or the principles espoused by the court under Earl Warren.

In a series of papers last week on the topic "The Burger Court: Reflections on the First Decade," several of the eight law professors said that the current court had in some cases expanded on principles of equality that were sketched in broad outline by the Warren Court in the 1960s.

Paul Mishkin of the University of California, Berkeley, who was the principal author of California's brief defending the special medical school admissions program for minorities that was challenged in a 1978 case, said that the court had not only not overruled earlier holdings on equality but had also expanded with some strength into much more difficult problem areas.

Mr. Mishkin said that both the political climate and the issues facing the court changed in the 1970s as the focus shifted from broad generalizations about discrimination to actually carrying out the remedies.

"It one examines the choices, the problems, and the political context," he continued, "it is hard to say that the Warren Court was any further ahead of the national mood than the Burger Court."

Annual Meeting

The symposium was the centerpiece of the annual meeting of the Association of American Law Schools, which drew more than 1,000 law professors to discuss developments in dozens of specialized legal subjects.

Prof. A.E. Dick Howard of the University of Virginia identified five expectations that he said the Burger Court had not fulfilled. First, he said, was that a "Nixon Court" — four of the nine current justices were appointed by President Nixon — would "reflect Nixonian policies." That this proved not to be the case, he said, "simply confirms the historical record" that presidents do not control the courts whose benches they fill.

The other expectations that he cited were that many Warren Court precedents would be overruled; that the new court would not be activist; that it would make greater use of such techniques as the doctrines of standing and mootness to "duck hot cases" and that it would "constrict the breadth and scope of the court's business."

In fact, Prof. Howard said, the important Warren Court doctrines remain in place. He said that on such subjects as abortion the Burger Court had given "ample and profound evidence of activism," that it had used the avoidance techniques in a no more "malleable and unprincipled" way than its predecessor and that it regularly treated such issues as capital punishment

Quebec Liberals Urge Changes in Federal System

MONTREAL, Jan. 10 (AP) — Quebec's Liberal Party has proposed sweeping changes in the federal government to give Canadians a constitutional right to speak English or French and to increase the powers of provinces in a variety of areas, including foreign affairs.

The party proposals called for the abolition of the Canadian Senate, which has little power, for including in the constitution citizen language rights and for increased provincial powers in areas such as taxation, communications and international relations.

The party proposed that the Canadian constitution "recognize that French and English are the official languages of federal political institutions." And it urged that provinces be empowered to legislate with respect to language, subject to certain inviolable rights safeguarded by the constitutionally enshrined Charter of Rights and Liberties.

Justice Douglas, 81, was admitted to hospital on Christmas Eve with pneumonia and is suffering from progressive lung and kidney failure, according to a court spokesman.

A stroke forced Justice Douglas to retire in 1975 after a record 36½ years on the court. Although confined to a wheelchair, he continued until recently to spend several hours each week at his office in the Supreme Court building.

Wants More Study Into Possible Sites

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Carter Said to Delay Atom Waste Dump

By Joanne Omang

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (WP) — President Carter will soon announce a national policy on nuclear waste that will effectively postpone the opening of any permanent disposal site until about 1992, according to sources close to the verdict.

He also has decided to allow state governments to concur in the choice of a waste site, thus handing the Department of Energy a double defeat. The department had wanted the states only to collaborate to avoid the possibility of a local veto, and had sought to arrive at a permanent site choice four to six years earlier.

The final policy statement, which will have a wide impact on the nuclear power industry, will be issued in an executive order around the time Congress returns to Washington later this month. The president plans to endorse most of the recommendations on waste policy that he received in March from a special interagency review group.

In essence, the review group concluded that technology is sufficient to allow deliberate progress toward selection of a permanent site in which highly radioactive nuclear waste may safely be stored for the necessary thousands of years. Mr. Carter sided with the review board, and against the nuclear industry, in deciding that there was no need for immediate testing of underground salt beds as possible sites.

Instead, he will order that research first be accelerated on other types of repositories: bedrock pits, salt domes, excavations beneath the ocean floor. The decision to widen the number of possible site types effectively postpones the opening of the first one from about 1988 to 1992, the sources said.

Negative Verdict

Under the industry approach, which was endorsed by the Department of Energy, salt beds would have received priority research so that some spent nuclear power plant fuel could be stored as a demonstration project in the near future. Research on other kinds of sites would continue while the stored fuel was being watched for leaks or other problems.

But Mr. Carter telegraphed a negative verdict on that idea in his recent halting of the West Isolation Pilot Project (WIPP) in Carlsbad, N.M. The Department of Energy had planned to store high-level nuclear wastes in a salt bed there, encasing them in glass in a process called vitrification.

The ideas, according to Tom Kuhn of the American Nuclear Energy Council, the industry lobbying arm, was to show the public that nuclear waste could be taken care of safely and that a solution was being tested.

The technology shows the problem can be solved and what people want to see is tangible progress in that direction," he said. "The problem won't ever be solved completely by paper studies."

He called Mr. Carter's deferral of WIPP "just another nondecision." The site now goes into a bank of future possible repositories, although an estimated \$87 million already has been allocated toward preliminary site work, according to Energy Department figures.

Instead, major decisions on future waste siting will be made by a special executive planning council, as recommended by the 14-member review group.

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Importance of Turkey

One wonders to what extent the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan provided the extra incentive needed to produce a military bases agreement between the United States and Turkey? The strategic importance of that troubled Moslem-populated democracy has been sharply heightened by the latest Kremlin adventure. This undoubtedly has not been lost on U.S. policy planners who, it seems fair to assume, sweetened the pot enough to get a quick agreement. That is to be applauded. A strong, committed Turkey is crucial to Western defense, especially now that the Russians look more and more like they are trying to encircle the Gulf.

Turkey is the land base for 30 percent of the electronic intelligence the United States collects on the Soviet Union. Its geographical position, south of the Soviet Union's oil-producing "soft-underbelly," north of the Arabian Peninsula, west of Iran and east of Bulgaria, spectacularly emphasizes its importance. What's more, it commands the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, the Soviet fleet's only practical entrance to the Mediterranean. Aside from permitting the United States to monitor the movement of Soviet ships through the straits, the bases gather electronic intelligence data on activities at the cosmodrome near Lenin, the nuclear test site at Semipalatinsk and the missile-launching center at Kapustin Yar. The importance of the 26 installations in Turkey increased last year when all U.S. bases in Iran were shut.

The negotiations on the five-year bases

agreement were dragging on for months because the Turks, whose economy is in fairly desperate shape, were demanding economic aid in return for signing. Former Premier Bulent Ecevit put it this way: "Defense and economy are inseparable." Ecevit is right. For Turkey to play its full role in securing NATO's southeastern flank, it must be stable. The first step toward political stability, which Turkey currently lacks, is economic stability. A group of OECD countries, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank have all given Turkey economic support, but it has not been enough. The new U.S. contribution should help.

Turkey, of course, has more than its debts and deficits to think about. Like Afghanistan, it is a strategically placed neighbor of the Soviet Union. As a NATO member, Turkey certainly cannot be said to have been Finlandized. Nor is it as vulnerable as Afghanistan, which is much more distant from the European heartland. But the events in Afghanistan are not so far away that their reverberations have not been felt in Ankara. What's more, the Turks are in part dependent on Soviet oil, which they receive in exchange for Turkish wheat. The Turks do not want to be perceived by the Russians as going beyond their commitments to NATO. While the United States has an obligation to itself and its NATO allies to make the most of its Turkish facilities, it should also be sensitive to legitimate Turkish concerns.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Quick, Say the Pakistanis

Quick, say the Pakistanis: The Russians have escalated — from private to public — threats against us for sheltering Afghan resistance fighters, and they may support restive frontier ethnics or even invade. Yet you Americans keep backing away from making good, with fresh supplies of sophisticated arms, on your pledges of support. You don't even let us in on decisions you are making with others, like China, affecting our fate. We are a small, exposed country and, if we do not get a significant military and economic infusion promptly, we may buckle — to your dismay as well as ours.

Careful, say the Indians: The Zia regime in Pakistan is crude and undemocratic, it has scant popular or non-Punjab support, and it may accept arms from Washington in the name of containing Soviet power only to use them against India. Pakistan is too weak and too Islamic to be a reliable friend. And why, after all, should the United States bolster Pakistan? The Pakistanis, who had helped the Afghan Islamic rebels, may wonder now — and with some reason — if they will have to pay; but the best thing is to simmer down. This is the argument on the Asian subcontinent now; it may be pressed with special vigor on the Indian side by the newly re-elected Indira Gandhi. It is reflected in a parallel debate going on in Washington. The United States is being asked to show steadiness in the larger crisis by launching a new program of military (and economic) aid for Pakistan and by updating its old commit-

ment to weigh in if Pakistan is attacked. Not to respond forthrightly to Pakistani alarms risks conveying the notion that the United States is dragging its feet.

Yet crisis aid, especially if it involves the sophisticated equipment more useful against a major army (like the Soviet Union's or India's) than against the likelier threat of an insurgency, can create its own complications. Then there is the matter of Pakistan's quest for its own nuclear bomb: by dropping its military-aid condition that Pakistan forswear the bomb, the administration undercuts its nonproliferation goals in both Pakistan and India. Nor can the Zia regime's own priorities be ignored: A few weeks ago the regime felt it wise to wait for six hours, until the 100 occupants were near being cooked alive, to relieve a mob's siege of the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad.

One answer to these dilemmas is to allow the pluses and the minuses to cancel each other out, with a certain coldbloodedness, to do essentially nothing. That is the wrong answer. The right answer is to accept Gen. Mohammed Zia ul-Haq for what he is — the man running Pakistan now; to give him regime the kind and amount of help that will make plain that the United States understands its larger stake in the security of Pakistan, and then — eyes open — to try to limit the collateral risks. That the choices are painful does not mean they can be avoided.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Cambodia Still Needs Help

Doubts are plaguing many private citizens who tried for months to prevent starvation in Cambodia. Reports that food is just stacking up in warehouses there have caused the international Red Cross and Unicef to curtail shipments. Now U.S. volunteers wonder if they, too, should withdraw. Someone phoned to ask: "Should we keep giving? Can we honestly collect money even from schoolchildren?" The answer is yes. Give. Keep pushing to get the food through. Shout bloody murder. It has helped before.

Cambodia's grief continues. Besides the food bottlenecks, there are gun battles near Thailand among factions of anti-Vietnamese Cambodians. Guerrillas there are eating food intended for children, as invading Vietnamese may be doing elsewhere. Vietnam wants to crush its enemies before the dry season ends. The war and devastation, the use of Cambodia as a power pawn, the ruthlessness, the anarchy, aren't about to end.

How can people be fed in such circumstances? Well, many have been fed; more will be. Food delivered to Thailand is filtering into Cambodia. And some food flown and

shipped to central Cambodia is being distributed. Private groups dealing only with Phnom Penh and not its enemies have gained a measure of cooperation. The pile-ups at the docks have unquestionably been made worse by the insensate refusal of Cambodians, Vietnamese and Russians to get the job done or let other foreigners do it. Nonetheless, much more food will be needed to prevent famine once this spring's meager rice crop is devalued.

A few months ago, the surviving half or two-thirds of the Cambodian people — about 4 million — were starving. The response of private citizens has helped turn back genocide. The aid agencies they supported are still helping and drawing the world's attention to Cambodia despite grave crises elsewhere. However frustrated, they are saving lives. The moral and political pressure they exert on Congress and the president should not slacken. Stronger official action may yet be needed if the signs increase that food is being deliberately held back. But volunteers, and the contributions that sustain them, are still needed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
January 11, 1905

WASHINGTON — An attempt to destroy by explosive the statue of Frederick the Great, in the grounds of the War College at Washington, was made today. The statue, recently unveiled by President Roosevelt, is a gift of the German Emperor to America. It occupies an isolated position, and is seldom visited by sightseers. At around noon today, a cabman drove a man from the Pennsylvania Railroad station to the statue. The man said he wanted to take a picture of it with his camera. He remained at the statue a few moments and then left. Shortly afterwards, a workman noticed the cartridge, and at considerable risk to himself, hurried it away before it exploded.

Fifty Years Ago
January 11, 1930

NEW YORK — The tallest building in the world, the Chrysler Building in New York, 1,030 feet tall, and the 986-foot Eiffel Tower — the world's highest structure before the Chrysler Building went up — were joined by aerial telephone yesterday. A representative of the Chrysler Co. talked via telephone to Laurence Hills, the editor of the New York Herald, on industrial conditions in the United States. It was the first telephone call received at the Eiffel Tower from the United States. Mr. Lie, of the Chrysler Co., concluded the six-minute conversation with the words: "Goodbye, I will call on you in Paris next week; as I am just about to board a ship."



A Talk With Kennedy

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Sen. Edward Kennedy lives, when he's here, in a big rambling house high on the Potomac Palisades overlooking the river and the city of Washington. This is where he retreats from the incoherent clamor of the campaign, and this is where we found him the other day, alone except for his children and a few Secret Service agents in the surrounding woods.

All presidential candidates are usually on display or on guard, but Kennedy seems unusually canny these days. He retains that wonderful Kennedy smile and general ease and charm, but the inner leisure is gone, and he talks like a man who fears he cannot afford another indiscretion.

It is as if, burned by the Roger Mudd interview on television and his own impolitic remarks about the deposed Shah of Iran, he was mulling his words. He says very little that is vivid or alive, and seems to be waiting for a more favorable turn in the fantastic flickering of events that have overwhelmed and trapped all the presidential candidates in the last few weeks.

Lack of Direction

He says this is a "watershed" period in the history of the country, but the people are not getting a clear sense of direction from President Carter, and he adds, are not likely to get one if he remains in office for four more years.

The Russians "sort of know what they're doing," he says, and so do the OPEC countries, but the American people are beginning to wonder if we know what we're doing. When he is asked whether he has organized his campaign so that he will be able to define the major issues for decision and make clear his vision of the new directions we should be taking in the 1980s, he says it's very hard to do so "under present circumstances."

He is obviously frustrated and a little angry about Carter's refusal to debate the major domestic and foreign policy issues now tormenting the country. The political process demands, he says, an honest clash of views on the things that affect the security of the people and of the nation. This is particularly true of the economy, which clearly affects foreign policy, but there is little or no discussion of these big issues.

"This country is a restless giant," he says, "but I believe it is eager to listen to the different views of the candidates and will respond. So I strongly think that debates are necessary and that a better consensus can be achieved as a result." Kennedy is outspokenly critical of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. He compares it to the Soviet invasion of Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968, but without seeing any contradiction, he does not agree with Carter's embargo on the shipment of grain to Moscow, and thinks Carter should reverse that decision.

Instead, he says, the United States should strengthen its military presence in the Middle East, pro-

vide military support for Pakistan, increase aid to Israel and Egypt, and expand U.S. cooperation with China. All these suggestions were approved by the Carter administration before the senator made them. Kennedy recalled that in his two talks with President Leonid Brezhnev of the Soviet Union he had discussed the possibility of a comprehensive nuclear test ban and that Brezhnev seemed to favor such a ban, but later complained that the United States had changed its position.

Reliability

There had to be a greater sense of reliability in U.S. negotiating positions, Kennedy said, and a clear sense of predictability about what the United States would do and what it would not tolerate. This he insisted required more nonpartisan cooperation than has existed in recent years.

He made no predictions about the presidential campaign, even about the primary elections in New England. The president had established an effective relationship with the mayors of the country, he said, and that would undoubtedly help him in the early tests.

The chances were, however, that the decisive primaries would come after the New England and Southern tests, when the voters had a choice between his policies and the president's in the larger states of Illinois, New York and Pennsylvania. But even there, he added, much would depend on the accidents of events at home and abroad and whether the president got out of the White House and confronted his opponents on the issues.

"One of the hopeful signs of the last couple of months is how the people of the United States rallied to the support of the hostages," he observed. "I'm convinced that it's possible to unify the people on these issues as well, at home as well as abroad. But Carter hasn't done it."

"My central impression of the last few weeks of campaigning is that the people really want to be part of this process of resolving the issues that now divide them. They're deeply concerned and looking for leadership. I feel this strongly."

There is a marked contrast between Kennedy on the stump, and Kennedy in private. In his political rallies recently, he has been almost strident in his appeals, as if he could finally overcome his distant opposition by raising his voice. Whereas at his home, he speaks so softly and ramblingly, that it is difficult to get a coherent grasp of his views.

In this, he is not unlike his brother Jack, who was ill at ease with philosophical speculation or abstract ideas, and took every opportunity to turn private conversations to hard facts and statistics.

Also there seems to be a kind of fatalism about Kennedy's conversations. It was an awkward campaign, he conceded, and would probably change many times before the nominating convention. But so many things were beyond his control or anybody else's, he concluded, that he would just have to work away and see what happened.

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The Way to Get Tough

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — Those big strong Republican presidential candidates who want to get so tough with the Soviet Union and Iran turned chicken before the Iowa farmers last week. Here are excerpts from their debate:

Sen. Howard Baker, getting tough: "I think the world has perceived the idea that we are weak" so we must "recreate the idea that America is still strong . . ."

Baker, backing down: "I do not support an embargo of foodstuffs on the Soviet Union . . . the only people who will be severely injured will be the American agricultural community." (Members of that community vote, of course, especially in Iowa.)

John Connally on the problem: "Our people are hostage because we've shown weakness and appeasement . . . over the last several years."

Connally on the remedy: "I don't think the Iowa farmers should pay the price for the failure of the Carter foreign policy." (Never mind the steps Carter announced to ease the burden of the embargo on farmers.)

John Anderson of Illinois was an honorable exception; he supported the grain embargo and pointed out that the real lesson of events in the Middle East is that the United States has to become less dependent on imported oil. Otherwise, the Republican candidates continued to show that when they talk tough they mean exactly what they seem to mean — that their alternative would be military action whatever the consequences, a mindless recourse to violence because violence is possible, quick, and understandable.

And what of those moguls of am-

Securing the Gulf: U.S. Friends Baffled

By Emile A. Nakhleh

WASHINGTON — The friends of the United States in the Gulf area are concerned with three things in light of the confrontation in Iran: the desire to remain good friends with the United States; certainty about U.S. ability to respond to serious threats to Gulf security; and commitment to a resolution of the Palestine conflict, which they perceive to be the basic obstacle to improved U.S. relations with the Arab world.

On a recent trip to Bahrain and Kuwait, I noted that with top government leaders a preoccupation with regional and internal security. They perceive potential threats to their security as emanating from Moscow and from elements in their own countries. These leaders advocate the participation of local states in security arrangements — to date, there has been no regional security alliance — but they readily admit that if the Gulf were to face a major Soviet threat, the United States would be the one country militarily capable of neutralizing it.

Family Rule

Regional security is directly linked to internal stability, and government leaders maintain that internal stability can be ensured only through continued family rule. Others argue that internal stability is fragile and would be bolstered by increased popular participation in government; in this view, power-sharing would establish an alliance of trust with the people and might even control pervasive bureaucratic corruption.

Gulf leaders also believe that any military action would inflame the entire region. Such an explosion could mean a radical change in the present system involving perhaps a series of coups d'état, interruption in the flow of oil, destruction of some oil wells and a likely Soviet-U.S. confrontation. It is feared that this situation would reintroduce Great Power domination on both sides of the Gulf. Now, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan can only exacerbate Gulf leaders' worries.

Regarding Iran's holding of U.S. hostages, Gulf leaders have privately expressed opposition to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and support of the United States. Sheikh Khalifa bin Sulman al-Khalifa, the premier of Bahrain, told me that he could not understand that the United States could be "brought down to its knees" by a religious fanatic. Gulf leaders have difficulty accepting the argument that military power has its own limitations and that the safety of a few hostages is more important than a country's honor. What disarms them most, according to Sheikh Khalifa is the thought

that the United States is no longer a dependable ally. He speculated about whether if the Gulf countries faced a major threat, the United States would come to the rescue. After a short pause, he answered negatively.

Redefine Interests

The United States could establish more stable relations with the region by acquiring a deeper knowledge of the internal political and economic dynamics of Gulf countries, by cultivating relations with government and nongovernment elements. The United States should also define its national interests in the region and communicate such a definition clearly to the countries themselves. The Arab states, on the other hand, would be well advised to define more clearly the role of the United States in any regional security arrangements involving the United States. One sometimes has the impression that they want protection without a U.S. military presence; a statement of their expected role would greatly help to clarify this apparent contradiction. Since regional security is founded upon internal stability, these countries would do well to ensure stability by a gradual opening up of their regimes to popular participation.

One is struck by the leaders' consciousness of the Palestine problem. They link U.S. misfortunes in the Islamic world with its inability to produce a just solution to the Palestine conflict. They perceive the United States as being undomestic political considerations extract meaningful compromise from Israel. Although Gulf leaders tacitly supported the initial David accord, they have in the current talks on providing autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza because these talks have evolved into even a semblance of comprehensive settlement.

Baffled

Most Gulf leaders believe an U.S.-induced Palestinian nation based on Palestinian self-determination would dramatically enhance U.S. prestige in the Islamic world, which in turn would enhance U.S. interests well. They are by Washington's apparent unwillingness to pursue this path and that unless it does so, the U.S. role in the Gulf area will be clouded. To many leaders, the United States, as one official put it, will remain "a helpless giant as superpower in decline."

Emile A. Nakhleh is a Fellow at the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

prams allowed at
rods' annual sale

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lie Caron: A Parisian
k in Paris

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vous sante: Health food
res in France

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Weekend

Whatever Happened to That Kid . . . ?

by Marie Winn

NEW YORK — Child prodigies have a bad name these days. Everybody has a favorite prodigy horror story — of this little girl, once the toast of kings and queens, gone mad; that little boy, once as a successor to Mozart, now a short-cook at a diner in Delaware. Hardly anyone will admit to being a prodigy, to have one, even to being the parent of one, emits a stigma — gifted child, exceptional precocious child. Never prodigy.

was not a prodigy," claims pianist Gary Man, who gave his first public recital at age 9. "I was not a prodigy," insists violinist Isaac Stern, who waited until the ripe age to play as a soloist with a symphony orchestra. "I was not a prodigy," declares pianist Wanda Woytowicz, who was a child prodigy in the 1930s. But they were. And so, I, was every great pianist or string player. At week 16-year-old German violinist Sophie Muter, a Herbert von Karajan go-to, who has been an acclaimed child prodigy in Europe, made her New York debut with the New York Philharmonic. Though 16 is young by normal standards, it is a prodigy. Now this young artist takes her place with the grown-ups. As happens with every aging prodigy, it will no longer be said that her playing is "marvelous for a kid." Now her playing must simply be marvelous.

And yet her youth focuses attention on the person of the child prodigy and points to a curious fact: We haven't had a real child prodigy in the music world for many years.

What has happened to the child prodigy? Has he slowed in producing the phenomenon? No, there are two kinds of prodigies, public and private, and only the public ones — those performing careers — have diminished in numbers. The concert-going public is now more sophisticated and is less likely to pay high prices for a child play a violin concerto that would better be performed by Itzhak Perlman. With the advent of television, the public's appetite for prodigies is satisfied more easily by variety programs. Moreover, powerful figures in the music world remember all too well the often tragic excesses of "burned-out" prodigies of the past. Consequently, as part of what might be called a violent conspiracy, they have fostered a humanitarian, nonexploitative approach to development of talent.

Today, the prodigy is rarely exhibited in public. There are, and always have been, scores of "prodigies" whose phenomenal, often tiny skills go far beyond the normal. While legends struggle through "Lightly Row," 9-year-old Juilliard prodigy Charlie Kim practices heart violin concerto. While countless youngsters stumble over "The Happy Farmer," 12-year-old from the Curtis Institute in Philadelphia, polishes her Rachmaninoff concerto and Corinne Nordman, who is 8, finishes her daily four-hour practice session. And 12-year-old Bion Tsang draws extraordinarily rich, pure tones from his three-quarter-sized cello.

Although such exceptionally gifted children may not appear in concert halls today, childhoods are still vastly different from those of their friends. Once their talent is discovered — and it is almost impossible not to — it is almost impossible not to prize a musical phenomenon — it is development through years of study with leading teachers.



ers at the major conservatories, for the private prodigy, like his public counterpart, must spend his childhood working many hours, honing and polishing his particular skill. And though these children are held back today, they will not be shielded forever. Out of their ranks, inevitably, come all of our great performers.

What, exactly, is their special musical gift? Dr. David Henry Feldman, a developmental psychologist at Tufts University who has been studying prodigies for four years, defines them as "children performing at or near the level of an adult practitioner in a given field." They have, he explains, been "pre-tuned" in certain ways to develop faster than other children in specific areas.

Dr. Howard Gardner, a researcher in education at Harvard University, builds on ideas first put forth by linguist Noam Chomsky to explain how the prodigy works: "Chomsky sees the mind as being composed, perhaps metaphorically, of a series of organs . . . each governing a different mental function, such as language acquisition, face recognition and so on. These organs work somewhat like preprogrammed computers, some of which everybody has to a very highly developed degree, notably the language-acquisition computer, and others which are less universal."

"According to this model, a person may have an excellent computer for function A — say, musical acquisition — and a poor one for function B. Thus, a prodigy may be seen as a person with a potential for extremely rapid and efficient development in one or more of these computational realms."

Why do prodigies arise in music, math and chess, but rarely in other fields? Dr. Gardner explains that those disciplines are characterized by complex rule structures not dependent on extensive experience in the real world. The prodigy may then be seen as a person with an exceptional ability to learn what these rules are and how to operate with them at a high level of achievement.

And why, in music, do prodigies gravitate to piano, violin or occasionally cello? Because miniature string instruments require the same technique as regular models and because the action of a piano allows even a 3-year-old to produce sounds effortlessly. Winds and brasses require too much lung- or lip-power for a young child.

A child is marked not so much by his skill as by the precocity of that skill. This explains why prodigy parents tend to whittle down their children's ages. Only when he became 25 did violinist Yehudi Menuhin reveal that at his debut recital, when he was hailed as an 8-year-old prodigy, he was actually a month short of 10.

Pianist Gary Graffman recalls his first run-in with this kind of age-cropping: "One day, I was taken to play for the famous Leopold Godowsky. He began by asking how old I was. 'Six,' answered my mother. This put me in a belligerent mood because, in fact, it was the day after my birthday and I was now 7! So I refused to play for Godowsky. 'Don't worry,' the great man assured my mother. 'I know how to handle children.' He approached me confidently. I kicked him in the stomach with such force that he fell over. And then I went and played the piano."

For centuries, child prodigies abounded on concert stages. With their miniature violins, their fingers too short for octaves, their legs dangling out of reach of the pedals, in their velvet suits and puff-sleeved dresses, they toured from city to city, little musical breadwinners. Haydn was sent away from a happy home at the age of 5 to earn a living as a church singer. Mozart, as a 7-year-old, was dragged through the royal courts of Europe, forced to perform degrading musical tricks at the keyboard and, too often, poorly rewarded. Beethoven's father unsuccessfully tried to force prodigiousness upon his son. Nicolo Paganini's father starved his boy to make him practice 10 hours a day.

At the turn of the 20th century, the notorious Russian prodigy mill ground out a succession of violin virtuosos. Isaac Baber described it in his autobiographical story, "The Awakening": "Our fathers couldn't see how they could get ahead in life themselves, so they organized a sweepstakes. They built it on the bones of little people . . . For decades, our town fed child prodigies to the concert halls of the world. Muscha Elman, Efrem Zimbalist, Ossip Gabrilowitsch all came from Odessa . . . As soon as a boy got to be 4 or 5, his mother would lead the tiny, puny creature to Mr. Zagursky's. Zags."

(Continued on Page 9W)

Studies in concentration: Left, Charlie Kim, 9, and, below, Corinne Nordman, 8.



J.S. Sports Addict: Need Fix, Will Travel

by John L. Phillips

FRANKFURT — I'm a spoiled American. That's something I couldn't or wouldn't have admitted when I relocated in Paris when the knife came closer to my bone. But in 18 months I've learned a lot of things.

One is that mine is a generally benign spoiled. I'm a New Englander who usually remembers that table-pounding is for special occasions, not among them the cup of coffee that is three minutes late. It's perfectly OK, and usually beneficial, to scotch inside, but first work best on truly dark nights.

And I've learned, better than some, different from many, that part of survival here is a little sorting out of lifelong passions: Is it the ones that travel easily, chuck the rest.

American sport, for instance. Nope. Can't be had easily (the Bagatelle in the Bois de Boulogne doesn't readily lend itself to baseball, and you do try to play it there, the French say you're doing something nasty to all those hoopfruits). And American sport can't, worse, be watched at all. So that one's a no.

books, happily, are another matter. Among my friends at my apartment are A.J. Liebling, Mitchell, Stefan Kanfer, Flann O'Brien, Joe . . . superb travelers all, thank God.

her loves' convertibilities are less cut-and-dried. Bourbon has given way grudgingly to s, of which I naturally drink less because it is so bad. A fondness for dirt-track thoroughbreds has become a time-exposure admirer for come-from-behind grass runners. And Radcliffe-smelled actress friend was probab-

an entree-away one-acter anyway.

I've learned — enlightenment bent right the Paris prism — to become the good her. I do my daily dozen to harden my lino stomach muscles. I now understand that n fuses can be my fault. I note that my ling's elevator usually breaks down on Fri- . . . Parisian landlords concede nothing to New York counterparts. And I know for

an observable fact that French jeans, not the Catholic Church, are the only way for the dummy to make it through middle age.

I'm coming right along, then, making concessions, watching the town do its not wholly disagreeable remodeling job on me, waiting for most of my homegrown passions to pale to pastel.

Seine as Leith: Have a sip, let it ride. But I am spoiled, and some things still rankle. It's not a matter of I'm-American-and-I'll-damned-well-have-it-my-way. It's simply that there's still a canker or two.

What about something as inane as televised sport? Forget it, says common sense (and sympathetic pals, who suggest rugby — when you can get it). But let go the beloved Red Sox, the hot flashes of the Islanders and Canadiens in overtime, the pretensions-to-football of the latter-day Dolphins? Stay unplugged.

Remember the life of the mind. Forget the mindlessness of life in the bullpen. It doesn't matter that one can read Chaucer while the Yankees change pitchers yet again (Go, Sox, Go). No, you're a better man for remembering to forget all that. So cut it out.

But if you're a sport junkie, just try it. A year and a half of nothing was suddenly too long. I'd had enough of not having any. I needed a stiff fix of the best stuff I could get my eyes on, and by God I was going to find it.

New Year's. Would it be parties, just like everybody else, with promises easy in the making, hard in the remembering, impossible in the keeping? Bet against it.

I took a habit. I'd kicked cold-turkey and warmed it right up again on a 24-inch Sony. The American Forces Network is the only network on this continent that televises sports from mine. There were bowl games, right? And AFN-TV had them, right? And I couldn't get them in France, right? Well then.

"Sure," came the voice from Frankfurt, "you can hit a Holiday Inn or a Sheraton along the border. But the picture'll be in black and white and all squinty because of the conversion problem. Look, why don't you just come on over here and watch that stuff on a monitor?" AFN Producer Paul Macko put it just right: "We're only a sweatshirt outfit, but we're nice folks."

Hell, I didn't even know what games would be on. The Rose Bowl for sure, probably around 11 p.m., with either the Sugar or Cotton Bowl up front. But — Nebraska-Houston, Alabama-Arkansas — who cared? Either way, it'd be the goods. Done. Roll. Tide! Get 'em Huskers!

Yes, it was sobering watching my Carte Bleue do an 1,100-franc dance at Charles de Gaulle airport (named for the guy who couldn't wait to get the U.S. military, and thus AFN, out of France; he was behind all of this any way I looked at it). But still, it was getting on to game time — no feeling like it.

The Frankfurt airport is scary. Spit-and-polish spiffy, quiet as death row, recliners all over the place, golf carts to ferry the troubled. Then a \$15 cab ride to an unfamiliar address in a strange town. And I'm 40, for God's sake. What was I doing, anyway?

Walking down a hallway at AFN-TV, I could see what nonsport-freak Macko, friendly but a little disbelieving, was thinking: *The guy actually showed.* It was, he noted affably, 7:55 p.m.: Five more minutes of the Rose Bowl Parade before cutaway to the Sugar Bowl feed. He sat me down and left me alone.

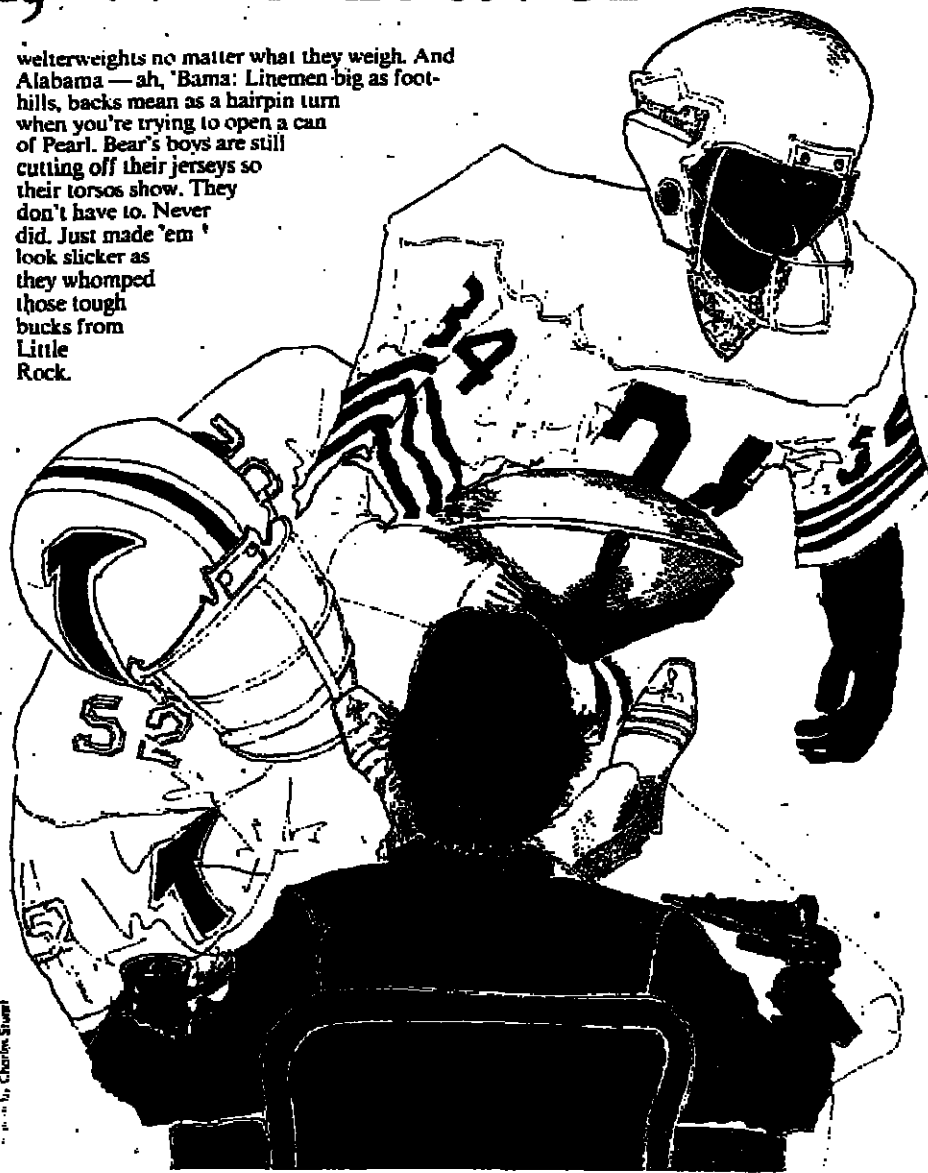
The Rose Bowl Parade, a wonderful reentry intro. Dumb floats, stapled grins; metronome waves to mesmerized crowds; to hungover America. Dorothy Hamill's voiceover was the glazing on the cake. Same stuff — same parade, same charade — its own kind of hee-haw perfection, just the way I'd left it. And then, yes, New Orleans, the Sugar Bowl: Overdrive.

Alabama players pounding their way out of the tunnel, Arkansas Razorbacks roaring out, right behind them. The milling and stomping, the last deep breaths, the kickoff. I was home, and didn't I love it?

I didn't know many of the players' names, and it didn't matter. There was Arkansas coach Lou Holtz, pacing, as always. And there was Bama's Bear Bryant, squinty-eyed and creased — a legend among state troopers, barkeepers, senators and church picnicers.

These men were essences freeze-framed to quintessence, and so were their teams. Arkansas was light and mobile as ever — a bunch of stiffs

welterweights no matter what they weigh. And Alabama — ah, Bama: Linemen big as footballs, backs mean as a hairpin turn when you're trying to open a can of Pearl. Bear's boys are still cutting off their jerseys so their torsos show. They don't have to. Never did. Just made 'em look slicker as they whopped those tough bucks from Little Rock.



At halftime, I finally looked around. I was in an office. I had a six-foot couch to lie back on and institutional-green walls as an option to the U.S.-feed commercials (rest assured, America's hucksters are still pushing almost-almost Neverland).

Suddenly there materialized a few bottles of good lager and a huge pizza, a gen-u-line U.S. pizza. I'm an American. No problem figuring out which ones to drink and which one to eat.

Then, Pasadena. No more floats, no more C-cup razzmatazz. Nothing but Ohio State and Southern Cal., nothing but some polka No. 1, a Woody Hayes carryover special, against a bunch of bulls led by Charles White, who is Heisman Trophy writ in bold, black italics.

It was a beauty, the way Rose Bowls, surprisingly, often are. It was frontal, trenchy war, with the now-and-then-spectacular stuff that makes people say, years later, "Remember the OSU-USC game when . . . ?" Finally, White killed State with fourth-quarter running that would have left a marathoner breathless — and did the hometown crowd out of its Cal-formula mind. Ta-ra-h.

Raincoat for blanket. I went to sleep on that couch, having again seen my country, or at least a county or two. Five hours later, News Director Frank Mortenson flicked on the cheery neon overheads and said, "Good morning. Hope black's OK, because we're out of milk." I said that'd be fine, and he was good enough to look aside as I made an extra pass at sorting my left boot from right. "How were the games?" he asked. Not bad, thanks. Not bad at all.

Subway. Plane. Bus. Metro. Home.

I stopped in for lunch at my neighborhood brasserie. Francois took a look at me and asked me where I'd been. I told him I'd gone to Germany to catch some American college football on TV. He made a face.

Then, brightening as only the French can when they've got you cold, he said, "But why just for that? Why not for — what is it again? — *le Super Bowl?*"

Francois has put up with me for more than a year now. He's one of the reasons Paris can be a good town. But he really didn't have to ask: He knows I work Sundays.

January 11, 1980

Whatever

Continued from Page 7W

I ran a child-prodigy factory... Children brought fortunes to their parents. Ihan Milstein, one of the last graduates of the Russian prodigy mill, recalls his mother's him as a child to hear young Jascha Z play in Odessa in 1911: "He was a fan-attraction, and the police quickly sur- him after the concert to protect him the adoring fans. Unfortunately, I thought the police were arresting him... For as, I thought, I'd get arrested, too, if I the violin. But it didn't matter. I still had and play."

1930s saw the height of prodigy fever in a newspaper of the time described the accompanied the performances of Menuhin, one of the most acclaimed brand names. At the end of the last num- emotional strain broke all bounds. women and men plunged through the to teach and touch the child. Part of from even penetrated his dressing room, crying, "What a lovely and, 'He is They seized Yehudi and kissed him his mother tried to protect him."

er that, child performers seemed to follow other rapidly, as if prodigies were con- and law's determine it. "If it weren't for Menuhin, I wouldn't be virtuoso violinist Ruggiero Ricci recently. Ricci's father was so eager to turn his to another Menuhin that he not only sent after 6-year-old to study with Menuhin's brand name, Leon Persinger, but he actually signed the child's legal custody to Persinger's as- to, to help young Ruggiero's musical career. its are an on-legal battle that ensued when the elder Ricci and to regain custody of his son was a sensa- lished case of 1930.

er Wilde the prodigies of that era vanished. One no- year's survival, conducting prodigy Lorin Maazel, still feels a lingering resentment. "I was fed as fast as I could my market value and prosperity," he complains.

turning point in the history of the public who began to see child prodigies was surely 1957, with and the former piano prodigy Ruth Slenczynska shed "Forbidden Childhood."

in get cases Slenczynska made front-page news in depicting early '30s, when — at age 4 — she gave a an a proving of demanding music by Bach, Chopin, and Beethoven. The child went on to become a of sen- sation between her 6th and 12th years. "It was electrifying experience," wrote The New York Times in 1933 as the 8-year-old a rough tour of her first American tour, "something Maazel has produced in one of her most boun- And the fa-ads."

however, as the pianist wrote in her memoir: "The reason that people were startled at what I did at the piano was quite simple. Farther than making me practice nine hours a day... the first and second years went unpunished. The minute was heard a note, I got a smack across the cheek. If the steps were bad enough, I was almost to the floor and bodily from the piano."

ercent of a horror story cast a grim light on every to show ugly, past or present. It pointed up the di- as faced by a child with immense technical and as was exposed to public disapproval and even scorn for the inevitable childishness of a interpretations. By the time Miss Slenczynska- tating her 10, a new word began to appear in her old the news: immature. "It was to haunt me like an ways to being fury," she wrote.

he fickle public seemed to relish her fall. "A ned-out candle... the prodigy who blazed a while and then subsided into mediocrity," is an influential critic. Only after years of



Ju Hee Suh, 12, rehearses for her concert with the New York Philharmonic.

relative inactivity did Miss Slenczynska resume a modest performing and teaching career. As a result of Miss Slenczynska's revelations, the public's doubts about child performers turned to indignation and disapproval. The 1960s and 1970s saw a trickle of child performers, most of them little girl violinists, but they did not last. The era of the public prodigy was over.

To understand the ordeal of a performing musical prodigy, one must consider what adult life — particularly creative life — would be like without the weight of a childhood behind it. For the *Wunderkind* must perform on an adult level of accomplishment without any of the other ac- countments of adult life, without wisdom, maturity or the experience of growing up and living through childhood.

This is why the musical prodigy goes away more frequently than the young math or chess genius. For understanding the formal structure of music is an emotional, expressive current that makes it an art. And while musical prodigies may acquire technical performing skills, they are hard put to achieve emotional depth. Harvard's Dr. Gardner emphasizes this limitation: "Expressiveness depends on the quality of your life, on the kind of 'mensch' you are."

For the performing prodigy, the Catch-22 aspect is clear: In order to gain technical skill, you must sacrifice much of your childhood; but in order to become a mensch, you need its enrich- ing, normal experiences. In the words of pianist Stephanie Brown, a carefully nurtured former

prodigy who has recently moved on to a success- ful career, "You have to have the weight of your life to bring to the music you play. If you only work, when can you live?"

Before a prodigy's rigorous regimen begins, the talent must make itself known. Pianist Lorin Hollander remembers the moment his father, a violinist and Toscanini's associate concertmas- ter in the NBC Symphony, discovered that his son was a musical prodigy: "When I was 3½, I went with my father to a rehearsal and heard them play a Haydn quartet. I was profoundly moved. When I came home, I wanted somehow to put down what I had heard. I found some drawing paper and began to draw spirals.

"My father asked me what I was doing, and I began to sing him back the piece, which I re- membered perfectly, and told him that I was trying to write it down. My father said, 'No, you silly boy, we already have a way of writing music,' and he brought out the score to show me. I fell into the music; that's the only way to de- scribe it. Within four minutes I knew the notes, the clefs, everything. A car horn sounded out- side and, just for fun, my father asked me what note it was. I immediately answered, 'F sharp.' He took a spoon and clinked a glass. 'B flat,' I told him. Then he and my mother realized they had a prodigy on their hands, and they started to run around to people to find out what to do."

The prodigy's gift often makes itself known, even to nonmusical parents, when the child rides the coattails of an older sibling. This is how pianist Arthur Schnabel got started. Be- fore he was 3, he eavesdropped on his older sis-

ter's piano lessons and soon astonished the fam- ily by playing her pieces perfectly himself.

Isaac Stern, as the musical mentor of many prodigious youngsters, is not averse to pushing a talented child to work, so long as the push is tempered with understanding. "There has to be someone pushing," Stern declared, "a parent or a teacher. Every one of the kids I've guided has someone like that in his life, pushing him, some- times gently, sometimes harshly, sometimes, unfortunately, to the point of driving the child away from music. It's the quality of parental pushing that helps determine the eventual out- come of the prodigy."

Pianist Andre Watts makes this cautionary observation: "Before parents push, they must get confirmation from a variety of teachers and famous performers that the talent is great enough to withstand the pressure. The most tragic cases are those of parents who refuse to see that their child's talent is not something that can be pushed to stellar heights. These parents can't take pleasure in the child's talent unless he's going to knock Horowitz off his perch. Their children are the ones who end up with a feeling of failure about themselves for the rest of their lives, because their talent was too medi- um."

In addition, the successful prodigy's personal- ity is important. Mozart was "sweet, docile, obedient," according to a biographer. Menuhin, it is said, was even-tempered, almost placid. But sometimes a prodigy will not cooperate and his talent remains forever latent. Prodigy parent Sharon Jones tells of such a case in her family.

"My younger son was also incredibly talented at an early age," she discloses. "When he was 10 months old, he sang to himself perfectly on key. He started violin lessons, and after a few years I took him to a famous teacher who told me, 'Your son will be one of the world's great violin- ists.' But he wanted my son to practice four hours a day. And there was no way to force him to do that. Even an hour and a half was excruciat- ing for him. You can't imagine the tears, the tantrums... Letting him quit was one of the hardest decisions of my life. But I couldn't sit there and watch this little boy be destroyed."

Her daughter, Stephanie, who complied with the prodigy's routine, grew up to fulfill her early promise. "I was malleable as a child," the young pianist agrees today. "I never dreamed of not doing what I was told to do. But it didn't stay that way forever. There came a point when I started doing what I wanted. That was very ex- citing. But all that childhood work was neces- sary for me to have a career today."

There is little question that an early start is crucial for a performing career. "A string player should begin at 5," asserts Alexander Schneider. "Later is too late." All piano teachers agree that training for a concert career must begin long before the child reaches his teens, while muscles are flexible and minds receptive.

Isaac Stern adds another requirement: "Somewhere along the line, the child must be-

come possessed by music, by the sudden desire to play, to excel. It can happen at any time be- tween the ages of 10 or so and 14. Suddenly the child begins to sense something happening and he really begins to work, and in retrospect the first five or six years seem like *Kinderpiel*, fooling around. At this point the prodigy begins to flower. It happened to me when I was 11."

There is a crucial transition period when the prodigy must move from precocious talent to mature artistry. As an adolescent, the musical child must take leave of instinct and intuition and begin to figure out *how* and *why* he plays the way he does. As Yehudi Menuhin once re- marked about his own transition, this is when the goose may lose its ability to produce golden eggs.

It is then that the prodigy is most in need of protection — particularly from his own desire to perform in public. "I was, unfortunately, some- thing of a *Wunderkind* in Israel," Finches Zukerman relates. "I always loved performing and when I was 9 or so, I started giving little

concerts here and there. I definitely enjoyed having a fuss made over me.

"Then I was sent to study in the States. I was to study with the famous teacher Ivan Galami- an, but I assumed that I would perform a lot as well. I was 13. A very young 13. I had no idea, when I came, that I would have to begin from scratch. But that's what Galamian made me do. For three years, I went through basic training, relearning how to play the violin. And I was told I couldn't perform! It was terrible. I hated it."

Now Zukerman feels differently: "Without those years, I definitely wouldn't be where I am today. I was lucky to have the guidance I did. It takes someone who has himself gone through the experience of being a prodigy to know how to guide a child through those crucial years. For me, essentially, that guide was Isaac Stern."

Stern's influence in the music world is indeed extraordinary. Working closely with the leading music teachers, conductors and managers, he has helped initiate a new style of talent develop- ment aimed at preventing children from starting

batch of prodigies — the Russian-Jewish society of early 20th-century Odessa. If Charlie were practicing four or five supervised hours a day, I have no doubt that he would be as good as Menuhin or Ricci were. But I don't want to do it to him and neither does his sensible family."

Instead, Charlie goes to a regular school, takes weekly tennis lessons, plays football (last year, he broke a finger) — and practices two hours a day. A fan of Heifetz ("His vibrato is strong and fast, that's what I like"), Charlie has not altogether decided to pursue a violinist's ca- reer. "I will if I play really well when I get old- er," he says seriously. His teacher is happy about Charlie's gradual musical development. She is a former student of Louis Persinger, the teacher who turned out Menuhin and Ricci, and remembers, "A lot of kids there played up a storm, but they came to nothing."

The first-rate managers are preternaturally cautious about young prodigies these days. Samuel M. Niefeld, of the high-powered Colum- bia Artists Management, looks back at his last association with a gifted young violin prodigy,



Andre Watts, 16, all smiles, performs with conductor Leonard Bernstein in '63.

careers prematurely. Given Stern's power and persuasiveness, it may have — at least indirectly — affected the fates of children who have tried to follow different development plans.

Conductor Zubin Mehta supports Stern's po- sition. A number of years ago, Mehta engaged a young violinist as a child soloist in Los Angeles, but now he is worried about her future: "I told her parents, 'Look, the girl has great talent. Let her mature. You have to wait for the rose to unfold naturally. You cannot apply artificial heat and end up with a fine flower. You can't do this.' They were making her play concerts with everybody, when she should have been home studying and maturing, playing chamber music, having a normal childhood."

Like Stern and Mehta, the foremost teachers of piano and violin who have the longest, most intensive experience with prodigies voice the strongest objections to public careers for chil- dren. One of the leading violin teachers in America, Dorothy DeLay, who taught Itzhak

who is no longer playing. "Take on a child prodigy?" he says. "Oh, no! Never again."

The drive to perform is so strong in some pro- digies that they seize any opportunity to gain an audience for their talents. Eight-year-old pianist Corinne Nordmann, for one, ran to the artist's dressing room at Carnegie Hall after pianist Christoph Eschenbach's concert last year and announced that now she would play for him. She proceeded to give a polished performance of a difficult Mozart sonata.

Corinne began her studies at the age of 4 with her mother, a former concert pianist, and is currently studying with Lorrie Glaze at the Man- hattan School of Music. In Greenwich, Conn., she attends a private school and goes home after lunch in order to gain extra practice hours.

"It's a fascinating experience bringing up an exceptional child," says Corinne's mother. "but I have a lot of sleepless nights worrying about what is the right or wrong thing to do with Cor- inne. Our greatest responsibility, we believe, is to protect her from the influences that work to make her behave like the other children." Cor- inne's hard work at the piano has already paid off; last year, she won first prize in a children's piano competition in Hamburg.

While these youngsters work and study, trying to satisfy their cravings for performance and recognition, a number of carefully guided performers are completing the transition from prodigy to mature artist. Ken Noda, a 17-year- old musician of prodigious talent, both as a pi- anist and as a composer (his first opera, com- posed at age 10, was performed by the New York City Opera Theater), has already begun his public career, making a highly successful London debut in 1978 with the English Cham- ber Orchestra under Daniel Barenboim. With his official "big time" New York Philharmonic debut scheduled for this year, he is understand- ably haunted by the child-prodigy specter. "It's definitely scary being a child prodigy," he ad- mits, "because I know that bad things can hap- pen to kids who play a lot when they're little. And I have to face the reality that some of the interest people have shown in my playing is be- cause of my age. Thank God, these days I'm referred to as 'young pianist' and not 'child prodigy.' I know that a lot of prodigies have an identity crisis later on. I just hope I won't have one. I think if I stay very quiet for a while, I'll be able to avoid it."

Cho-Liang Lin, a 19-year-old violinist, is in the best position of all. Kept a closely guarded secret by his teacher, Dorothy DeLay, and a circle of cautious advisers, this season he has begun what promises to be a spectacular career, free of any anxieties about his age and identity. security. ("Mr. Lin played Mozart's Violin Con- certo No. 3 in G so splendidly from every point of view," wrote The Times' reviewer of his de- but recital, "that one could hardly believe it even as it was happening.") "I'm never going to be a child prodigy," exults the young virtuoso. "I've been growing up and out in a very steady manner. And now I'm a professional."

EWTT Magazine

Leslie Caron: A Parisian Back in Paris

by Ellen Wallace

PARIS — It was almost 30 years ago that a petite 18-year-old dancer with a heart-shaped face and appealing French so- ciet charmed American moviegoers in American in Paris. Hollywood claimed nd, in that heyday of making stars, turned to one.

edics in Paris have changed, Gene Kelly dances of late-night TV, the cinema has an up and. Leslie Caron has returned to — by a star. Caron's next film, "Vedettes" (directed by Michel Lang, previous success was "A Nous, Les Per- angins," will open here on Jan. 16.

those who are looking for more serious for women in films, this might seem like a backwards; Caron admits that her portra- Lucille is "the most frivolous part in my RSES FOR content with the role, and takes issue with a all day to such parts.

here aren't any more roles like this in "ica," she says. "I had to come back to find one. Women are always present- prostitutes — whore types — or strong, feasible, bossy types, like Jane Fonda in "China Syndrome. I can't think of any friv- roles, for women or even for men, since 1960s.

rhaps Americans are taking themselves too age from a period between youth and to a time of crisis, there has been a of heart-rending stories and films about. Give that same idea to the French, and do they do? Make a musical comedy about Hollywood star named Lucille who is floating through middle age by having fair with a young man — before falling in love with her husband.

have a very pleasant part," says Caron, re- in her large but cozy Left Bank apart- with citrus green and orange couches. "I four songs and dance. And there is a won- Doris Day bubblebath scene where the husband comes through the window, terribly romantic and funny!"

plot revolves around a musical which Lu- daughter decides to put on with some of friends. Lucille falls in love with her daugh- boyfriend (Remi Laurent, who starred in "Les Angaises") while her husband, an im- ant Hollywood producer, is out of town.

film romanticizes old Hollywood, but a sees no harm in that, as long as we re- ber that we are wearing rose-colored glass-



Leslie Caron of "Tous Vedettes"

day. And today it is considered old-fashioned to spend too much energy worrying about my image." She recalls playing opposite George Peppard in the 1960 film "The Subterraneans." "He was always worrying about his profile."

The thing that has changed most, though, are films themselves, says Caron, who has played in a wide variety of roles — in "Fanny," "The L-Shaped Room" and "Head of the Family" (which she considers her best).

"Technical improvements have changed act- ing, as has our way of life," she explains. "The improvements in sound have allowed us to speak using a normal tone of voice, and we don't have to be concerned about voices turn- ing toward the sound man."

"But basically," she continues, "acting has changed with the times more than with tech- niques. There was a time when to show grief was expected. Now, people are so much cooler — we've been bombarded with emotions on the TV screen. Films reflect that change; we're more in- tervolved on the screen."

Where does that put a blatantly emotional, nostalgic song-and-dance show like "Tous Vedettes"? Caron points out that it is the first French musical (she considers "The Umbrellas of Cherbourg" more like an opera), so it is difficult to pigeonhole it. "You have a tradition in America that everything is sung, from deo- rant to train tickets to God. It began with Negro spirituals and work songs and developed into an American tradition."

"The French are more rational, they don't sing much," she continues. "But they're getting there — that's why they adore musicals; they find them amusing."

Director Lang agrees: "The French public is ready today to see a musical comedy." But Caron laughs and adds that Lang had to hire an American (Mort Shuman of "Jacques Breil is Alive and Well") for the music.

If the film pays court to a lighter approach to life, it has provided a change of pace for Caron. In January she starts work on a film directed by Krzysztof Zanussi, and when it is finished she begins filming a six-hour Italian TV special on Treblinka that has been adopted from Citta Sereny's book, "Into That Darkness." She has also been offered a tour that will play at the Kennedy Center in Washington and in Los Angeles, but she is uncertain about making yet an- other move.

She moved back to Paris four years ago for vague reasons that she summarizes by frowning and saying, "It's the same thing now — when I have to leave here I feel torn, uprooted." She adds that she was losing her skill with her native language, which she realized when she tried to write a screenplay in French (she has written two others, unproduced, in English).

There are other things about France that make her feel more at home here. "French women allow themselves to be frivolous, to act silly and flirt. It's something I missed in America, especially in recent years."

Her return has been good for her career. She has done parts for Truffaut, as well as in various other films and TV spots, including "Valen- tine" and a series with Dr. Erica Werner. She keeps up her dancing by working out every morning at a barre in her hall and spends her time between films writing. Doubleday will pub- lish a collection of her short stories this year.

But her greatest passion is still film. "I have always considered my acting career as a profes- sion — just that — so that I've attacked it as such: I've studied it, tried to improve my skills. I've never gone in for boosting my career with dramatics. There is still a tendency in the film world to inflate success, but there is also a heavy burden of responsibility to keep up with that in terms of good acting."

Caron prides herself on her professionalism, and Lang agrees that helps account for her steady supply of work. "She is a good actress and she works hard. The other members of the cast appreciate it because it creates a good work atmosphere."

She is amused that she has a reputation for being an intelligent and sensible actress: "It's infinitely less thing and you live longer if you don't have a suicide attempt every two years."

"But I suppose we actors can be a little more 'normal' these days," she says. "It's the pop stars now who lead the extravagant lives."

"This is a moment of great transition in film. Writers and directors still really don't know what to write about women, what our lives are really like, or how much the public will accept," she continues. She pours her third and final cup of strong morning tea before warming up for the barre, saying that this is an exciting time to be acting.

But is it a good life? "Oh yes! My 22-year-old daughter (by British director Sir Peter Wohl) is in her final year at Cambridge, and she is a very good girl, and my 21-year-old son is studying directing at Bristol. I am happy about that."

Her still-pretty face and deep blue eyes light up. Her attractive voice has no ring of theatri- cality to it. "I can't imagine anything more thrilling than to be in the arts!"



Cleveland Orchestra conductor Lorin Maazel began performing at the age of 9.

come possessed by music, by the sudden desire to play, to excel. It can happen at any time be- tween the ages of 10 or so and 14. Suddenly the child begins to sense something happening and he really begins to work, and in retrospect the first five or six years seem like *Kinderpiel*, fooling around. At this point the prodigy begins to flower. It happened to me when I was 11."

There is a crucial transition period when the prodigy must move from precocious talent to mature artistry. As an adolescent, the musical child must take leave of instinct and intuition and begin to figure out *how* and *why* he plays the way he does. As Yehudi Menuhin once re- marked about his own transition, this is when the goose may lose its ability to produce golden eggs.

It is then that the prodigy is most in need of protection — particularly from his own desire to perform in public. "I was, unfortunately, some- thing of a *Wunderkind* in Israel," Finches Zukerman relates. "I always loved performing and when I was 9 or so, I started giving little

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Lloyd's Said to Clear Way for Takeovers

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

LONDON, Jan. 10 (NYT) — Lloyd's of London, under intense pressure to permit wider access to its insurance market, seemed to have cleared the way yesterday for takeover bids by American firms. A governing committee, after a long session, announced a decision to accept a special report on the company's future, which would allow a takeover by a group of American firms. The committee also decided to accept a special report on the company's future, which would allow a takeover by a group of American firms. The committee also decided to accept a special report on the company's future, which would allow a takeover by a group of American firms.

Gold Prices Slip Demand Falls; Dollar Moves Up

LONDON, Jan. 10 (AP) — Gold prices slipped in late trading as demand fell. The dollar moved up against major currencies in the foreign exchange market.

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Swiss Currency Rules at Issue

Probe of Citibank Inconclusive

By Larry Kramer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (WP) — The Swiss National Bank said yesterday that its yearlong investigation into alleged violations of banking regulations by Citibank has ended inconclusively.

The probe, which stemmed from charges by a former officer in Citibank's Paris office, had centered on allegations that the New York bank was trading currency between its own branches as a means of getting around various currency control and tax laws in several countries.

In an interview published yesterday by the Swiss weekly Die Weltwoche, Swiss National Bank president Fritz Leutwiler said "we can't say concretely that it was the intention of these [Citibank] operations to circumvent our regulations."

He acknowledged that some of the bank's operations were not fully compatible with Swiss currency protection laws, but added that the central bank could not prove that violations were conscious.

"It isn't completely clear if [the questionable activity] was done to circumvent regulations or just a continuation of normal practices," Mr. Leutwiler said.

In New York, a Citibank spokesman said the bank was "naturally pleased that the Swiss banking

authorities have substantiated our earlier statements. Citibank did not consciously violate Swiss banking regulations."

The Citibank employee, David Edwards, had alleged that the bank traded currency between its branches at pre-set rates of exchange, thus allowing it to increase the profits of its branches in countries where the tax bite on profits was low, while at the same time decreasing profits in other countries that taxed such earnings.

Most countries have regulations ordering all currency transactions to be made at prevailing rates.

But Mr. Leutwiler said the Swiss bank could not determine if the rates used in the Citibank transactions were prevailing rates or not. The bank only keeps a record of the date of transactions, not the minute or second they took place, Mr. Leutwiler said.

Mr. Edwards has also alleged through magazine articles and interviews that several banks could, and in some cases did, manipulate the price of the dollar by orchestrating large-scale currency buying or selling.

The U.S. Justice Department opened an investigation following these allegations. A Justice spokesman said yesterday that the investigation is continuing.

Forcing White House Policy Shift

U.S. Dealers Owned Soviet Grain Orders

By Steven R. Weisman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (NYT) — When the Carter administration announced last week the curtailment of grain shipments to the Soviet Union, it did not know for certain that most grain earmarked for the Russians was owned by dealers, not farmers, White House officials said yesterday.

As a result, the administration had to shift gears over the weekend, the officials said, and move swiftly to protect the grain dealers by pledging to buy up to \$2.6 billion of corn, wheat and soybeans they had purchased. The magnitude of this pledge took many agriculture experts by surprise.

Not until Monday morning — hours before the so-called "buyout" pledge had been announced — did the Agriculture Department decide that it had the legal ability to do it, according to White House and Agriculture officials.

The haste with which the administration handled the grain embargo — by far the most controversial action President Carter took in response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan — illustrated the urgency and sensitivity of the crisis as viewed by Mr. Carter, the officials said.

The administration officials also said that there had been "substantial disagreements" among Mr. Carter's advisers over the grain embargo decision. Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland expressed "great reluctance" because of the impact on farmers.

Although the Soviet Union launched its invasion of Afghanistan on Christmas Eve, the Agriculture Department was not directed to look into the possible consequences of a Soviet grain embargo until after New Year's Day.

On their own, however, some Agriculture officials had begun assembling information on Dec. 31 because of newspaper reports about an embargo, and because the International Longshoremen's Association had said it would not load the grain on ships.

The embargo affected 17 million tons of grain ordered by the Soviet Union and sold to them by 23 different grain exporters.

All along, officials said, the administration knew it needed to develop a three-pronged strategy to deal with the embargo's impact. First, it needed to develop planting strategies by farmers to accommodate the long-term reduction in demand for grain. Second, it needed a medium-term strategy to "sweeten" the financial incentives for grain

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies unless otherwise indicated

United States

| Chemical New York | |
|-------------------|-------|
| 4th Quarter | 1979 |
| Operating | 39.1 |
| Net Income | 29.9 |
| Per Share | 38.3 |
| Operating | 2.44 |
| Net Income | 1.97 |
| Per Share | 1.97 |
| 4th Quarter | 1978 |
| Operating | 142.3 |
| Net Income | 9.04 |
| Per Share | 134.7 |
| Operating | 8.53 |
| Net Income | 7.05 |

First Int'l Bancshares

| | |
|-------------|--------|
| 4th Quarter | 1979 |
| Operating | 26.50 |
| Net Income | 1.30 |
| Per Share | 23.03 |
| Operating | 1.22 |
| Net Income | 1.07 |
| Per Share | 1.07 |
| 4th Quarter | 1978 |
| Operating | 100.28 |
| Net Income | 4.90 |
| Per Share | 97.92 |
| Operating | 4.79 |
| Net Income | 4.04 |

Kaiser Aluminum

| | |
|-------------|--------|
| 4th Quarter | 1979 |
| Revenue | 751.4 |
| Profits | 63.80 |
| Per Share | 1.54 |
| 4th Quarter | 1978 |
| Revenue | 3,020 |
| Profits | 232.20 |
| Per Share | 5.66 |

National Detroit

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| 4th Quarter | 1979 |
| Operating | 22.32 |
| Net Income | 1.84 |
| Per Share | 20.69 |
| Operating | 1.70 |
| Net Income | 1.48 |
| Per Share | 1.48 |
| 4th Quarter | 1978 |
| Operating | 82.01 |
| Net Income | 6.77 |
| Per Share | 75.60 |
| Operating | 6.24 |
| Net Income | 5.66 |

Italy Selling to Soviet

ROME, Jan. 10 (AP) — An Italian state-owned company announced today that it has won a major order to sell nuclear-power plant equipment to the Soviet Union.

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U.S. Producer Prices Up 0.8%

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 — U.S. wholesale prices rose 0.8 percent during December, the smallest advance since July's 0.5 percent, following November's 1.3 percent rise, the Labor Department said today.

The producer price index rose to 227.8 percent of its 1967 base, up 12.5 percent from December 1978 for the steepest yearly gain since 1963, when it rose 18.3 percent in 1974 when energy prices tripled. The index rose 9.2 percent in 1978.

Prices of finished consumer goods rose 0.8 percent in November after a 1.6-percent rise in November and were up 14.1 percent from a year earlier. Finished consumer goods prices fell 0.1 percent in December after a 2.6 percent rise in November and were 7.5 percent higher than a year earlier.

Most of the acceleration in prices of nonfood consumer goods was due to a 17.7-percent rise in prices of precious-metal jewelry.

Gasoline prices rose in December by the same 3.4 percent as in November, and fuel-oil prices fell 0.2 percent in December after the 0.1-percent rise in November.

Over the last year, finished energy goods prices jumped 62.7 percent and consumer food prices rose 7.5 percent.

The department said prices of intermediate goods, those needing more processing before shipping to retailers, rose 1.2 percent in December after the 0.9-percent decline in November.

Prices of crude goods rose 1.1 percent after the 2-percent rise in November.

Separately, Charles Partee, a Federal Reserve Board member, said inflation could get "a little worse" in coming months because of rises in oil prices and mortgage interest rates. While the inflation rate last year is "intolerable," he said, that "isn't by any means the worst it can get," a reference to much higher rates in other countries.

In a speech to a mortgage bankers' group, Mr. Partee said the Fed is "committed" to try reducing inflation by permitting "only a moderate increase in money and credit," to reduce inflationary expectations.

The board "certainly won't try to create recessions," but because of oil and many domestic "biases" preserving inflation, Mr. Partee said that once the economy picks up again after the weakness he sees ahead, "the chances are inflation will accelerate again, perhaps to an even higher rate."

The Fed's policy switch of Oct. 6 to focus on bank reserves instead of interest rates has worked "amazing-

ly" well so far, he said, citing the sharp slowdown in money-supply growth rates.

But he said the "shock" of the policy change itself may have made both borrowers and lenders hesitant. He told the bankers, "I assure you, I don't think results are going to be as good" in the future as in "the first three months of the experiment."

The country's overall economic situation is "totally unsatisfactory," he said, adding that the "general jitteriness" in commodity and financial markets exceeds anything he has seen "in the 30 years I've been an economist." The threat that for-

eign holders of dollars will make substantial moves into other currencies is also "a very serious potential problem for us," he added.

The Commerce Department also reported it estimated that U.S. business plans a 1-to-2 percent increase in inflation-adjusted capital spending in 1980 compared with a rise of 4.5-to-5.5 percent last year.

The department assumes that prices of capital goods will rise by 10 percent this year compared with 9.5 percent last year, giving an actual total of \$195.7 billion for new spending on plant and equipment in 1980, compared with \$176.4 billion in 1979.

Wall St. Prices Advance; Grains Above Low Limits

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 — Defense stocks rebounded from recent profit-taking to lead New York Stock Exchange prices broadly higher today.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 8.87 to 858.96 and advanced led declines about two to one. Turnover slowed to about 55 million shares from 65.77 million yesterday, the third heaviest on record.

In futures trading, strong demand for grains and soybeans in overseas markets stimulated active trade on the Chicago Board of Trade. While prices of wheat, corn and oats futures closed sharply lower because of the grain embargo against the Soviet Union, they were up from the limit fall posted at the opening.

Moreover, cash prices moved higher as country elevator operators took off their price protection which gives them latitude in prices should they fall lower than expected.

"There was very heavy commercial buying in all areas, primarily due to the exporters," one experienced broker said. Most traders said they did not expect the market to rally as much as it did because of the expected glut of grain in the domestic market due to the grain embargo against the Soviets.

They said prices apparently fell enough to interest foreign customers and traders who did not have enough grains and soybeans to cover prior contract commitments.

After the close, the Federal Reserve reported that the narrowly defined money supply M-1 rose \$100 million in the week ended Jan. 2 to

a seasonally adjusted \$383.1 billion. The figures include the latest "benchmark" revisions which incorporate demand deposit data from non-weekly reporting banks. M-2 was unchanged from the previous week at \$954.1 billion.

Over the latest four weeks, M-1 averaged \$382.2 billion compared with \$380.5 billion a week earlier, a 2.6-percent rise compared with the same period 13 weeks earlier. M-2 averaged \$952.8 billion in the month against \$949 billion, a 6.4-percent rise over the previous statistical quarter.

Business loans at major New York City reporting banks, including bankers' acceptances, fell \$481 million in the week ended yesterday compared with a revised rise of \$874 million last week and a fall of \$1.3 billion a year ago.

U.S. banks' net borrowed reserves fell \$215 million to \$474 million. Member bank borrowings fell \$696 million to \$671 million.

Wall Street analysts noted that January is a normal period of reinvestment for cash-laden institutions following year-end tax selling. One analyst said the rebound today after one day of profit-taking "indicates a stronger move, a sustainable drive, a commitment of institutions to the market."

Autos were strong despite Ford's and GM's plant closings.

Texasgulf jumped 3 1/2. It found two more gas zones in a confirmation well off Louisiana in addition to the multiple zones found in the discovery well. Also, it and Allied Chemical were the subject of a favorable brokerage report. Allied climbed 3 1/2.



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countries which, frankly, many other banks lack the first-hand knowledge to tackle properly.

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| | High | Low | Close | Ch'ge |
|----------------|------|-----|-------|-------|
| 2011 Ticker: 8 | 570 | 513 | 513 | |

TOPIC STOCKS

Closing Prices, January 9, 1980

High Low Close Chg's

| | | |
|------------------|---------|--------------|
| 44875 Adtl Prc | 52.00 | 19% 20 - 1/2 |
| 1400 Acklands | 516 1/2 | 16 1/2 |
| 2150 Anglo Etc | 511 1/2 | 17 |
| 1150 Agrol Ind | 504 | 5 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 34880 Atco Gas | 526 | 25 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 10000 Borden | 512 | 12 - 1/2 |
| 200 Arpac C pr | 516 | 5 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 1150 Borden | 516 | 18 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 23485 BP Gas | 540 1/2 | 39 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 1150 Borden S | 512 | 12 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 10000 Barton B | 512 | 12 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 3900 Beth Can | 521 | 21 + 1/2 |
| 1150 Borden | 512 | 12 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 54855 Brendon M | 530 1/2 | 29 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 4000 BCCP | 525 | 25 + 1/2 |
| 24840 Brunswick | 512 1/4 | 11 1/4 + 1/2 |
| 1100 Budd Can | 576 | 76 + 1/2 |
| 1100 Budd Can | 576 | 76 + 1/2 |
| 6890 Cad Frv | 521 1/4 | 21 1/4 + 1/2 |
| 6255 Cal Pow A | 546 1/2 | 45 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 1150 Can Pac | 512 | 12 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 6700 Can West | 517 1/2 | 17 1/2 |
| 1400 C Packers | 532 1/2 | 32 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 1150 Can Pac | 512 | 12 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 2750 Can Trust | 522 1/2 | 22 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 1254 Can Tung | 530 1/2 | 30 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 675 Can Cel | 50 1/2 | 8 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 11450 C1 BK Cam | 526 1/2 | 26 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 1150 Can Tire A | 526 1/2 | 26 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 3000 C Utilities | 519 1/2 | 19 1/2 |
| 1150 Can Oil | 516 1/2 | 16 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 8000 Caseler | 512 1/2 | 12 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 1150 Can Cel | 512 1/2 | 12 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 11150 Chevrolet | 511 1/2 | 11 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 9500 Can Cordy | 510 | 10 |
| 1150 Can Tire B | 526 1/2 | 26 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 31000 Conwest | 52 | 7 1/2 |
| 23175 Cosella R | 512 1/2 | 12 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 1150 Can Tire C | 526 1/2 | 26 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 375 Crush Intl | 514 | 14 - 1/2 |
| 129950 Cyarus | 522 1/2 | 22 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 1150 Can Tire D | 526 1/2 | 26 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 122990 Dava Dev | 514 | 14 - 1/2 |
| 1340 Dava | 514 | 6 1/2 - 1/2 |
| 112340 Denison | 524 1/2 | 24 1/2 + 1/2 |

High Low Close Chg's

| | | |
|------------------|---------|------------------|
| 16950 Dickman | 51.1 | 19% 19 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 7655 Bragg | 51.2 | 19 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 4511 Donaldson | 53 1/4 | 34 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 808 Nam Store | 520 | 19% 19% - 1/2 |
| 7100 D. Corp | 51 1/2 | 19 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 12800 Drylex L | 51 | 9 - 1/2 |
| 910 Electchem | 50 1/2 | 5 - 1/2 |
| 3200 E. Corp | 51 1/2 | 11 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 178105 Polcon C | 51 1/2 | 11 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 2720 Florin Nik | 510 1/4 | 97 99 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 100 Froser | 516 | 15 1/2 |
| 300 Freehault | 511 1/2 | 11 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 12400 G. Corp | 51 1/2 | 11 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 300 G Distrib W | 520 | 23 - 1/2 |
| 93455 Gibraltar | 512 1/4 | 11 1/4 + 1/2 |
| 141 G. Corp | 512 | 12 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 13215 Granduc | 525 | 310 - 15 |
| 2000 G.L. Forest | 501 | 47 50 + 3 |
| 30 G. Distrib | 516 | 15 1/2 |
| 200 H Group A | 440 | 440 |
| 1600 Hardt Crp | 520 | 50 - 20 |
| 10945 IAC | 511 1/2 | 11 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 2267 Hores D | 524 | 52 9 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 8219 H Bay Co | 524 1/2 | 25 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 1812 Ind | 512 1/2 | 12 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 800 indusium | 514 1/2 | 14 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 100 Intelin Gas | 519 | 19 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 125 Int Magul | 517 | 7 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 10300 Inert Pipe | 519 1/2 | 19 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 200 Ivaco | 520 | 20 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 1150 Jamnack | 511 1/2 | 11 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 53000 Kase Re | 520 1/2 | 20 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 18255 Kaye | 519 1/2 | 19 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 3200 Kelly H | 521 1/2 | 21 1/2 |
| 40222 Kerr Act | 516 1/2 | 16 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 18255 Kaye | 519 1/2 | 19 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 57180 Lacana | 512 1/2 | 12 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 700 Lani Cam | 526 | 5 1/2 - 1/2 |
| 1600 Lani | 512 1/2 | 12 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 725 Loo Co A | 400 | 395 - 40 |
| 1410 Loo Co B | 400 | 395 - 40 |
| 1000 Loo Co C | 400 | 395 - 40 |
| 5000 Loo Co D | 400 | 395 - 40 |
| 53000 Loo Co E | 400 | 395 - 40 |
| 53887 Maf Ltd | 526 1/2 | 26 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 111 Est Altrite | 201 | 201 |

High Low Close Chg's

| | | |
|-------------------|---------|------------------|
| 33885 Metall Corp | 519 | 15% 18 1/4 + 1/2 |
| 427 Motson | 520 | 15 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 402 Mohson B | 524 | 24 + 1/2 |
| 45396 Morose | 535 | 35 35 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 5350 Sisco | 525 | 25 25 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 4999 Nor Trust | 526 | 26 |
| 18425 Noranda | 524 | 24 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 10800 Nowaco W | 544 | 44 + 1/2 |
| 45872 Oldwood P | 527 | 27 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 12600 Oshawa | 518 | 18 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 2184 Pombar A | 512 | 12 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 21790 Pembina | 511 1/2 | 10 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 5404 Petrolina | 540 1/2 | 40 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 51400 Pines | 514 | 14 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 3436 Pine Point | 533 1/2 | 33 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 2435 Place G | 560 1/2 | 60 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 38291 Ramo | 513 1/2 | 13 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 2800 Redpath | 514 1/2 | 14 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 7000 Sierls A | 514 | 14 + 1/2 |
| 18550 Sorens Prg | 527 | 27 - 1/2 |
| 18414 Scaetre | 511 1/2 | 11 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 4010 Rothmann | 521 | 21 + 1/2 |
| 14547 Shell Can | 533 1/2 | 33 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 19116 Sherrill | 519 1/2 | 19 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 2000 Sisco | 524 | 24 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 5315 S Sears A | 574 | 7 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 4929 Stater Sil | 515 1/2 | 15 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 4010 S Broadst | 511 | 10 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 1000 Scaetre | 511 1/2 | 11 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 100 Sierls A | 514 | 14 + 1/2 |
| 8125 Sulpetro B | 519 1/2 | 19 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 526 Suncor pr | 526 | 26 |
| 1000 Sierls A | 514 | 14 + 1/2 |
| 1234 Tex Corp | 530 | 26 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 2730 Tex Corp B | 519 1/2 | 19 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 10000 Telford | 512 | 12 |
| 347 Tex Can | 581 | 80 1/2 - 1/2 |
| 11471 Thort M A | 513 1/2 | 13 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 32701 Tor On Bk | 527 1/2 | 27 1/2 + 1/2 |

Total Sales 10,746,423 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, January 9, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds.

All currencies are unrounded to the nearest cent.

Sales List High Low Close Chg's

| | | | |
|------------------|--------|--------|--------------|
| 299 Algonia SI | 53 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 22 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 10915 BK Mont | 52 1/4 | 24 1/4 | 25 1/4 + 1/2 |
| 10915 BK Mont | 52 1/4 | 24 1/4 | 25 1/4 + 1/2 |
| 399 Conkan | 51 1/2 | 13 1/2 | 13 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 17470 Can BIA | 51 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 16340 Can BIA | 51 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 2800 FCA Inc | 265 | 282 | 285 - 5 |
| 14000 Can BIA | 51 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 14000 Can BIA | 51 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 1925 Royal Bk | 54 1/2 | 39 1/2 | 40 1/2 + 1/2 |
| 25000 Stelbino A | 54 1/2 | 29 1/2 | 22 1/2 - 1/2 |

Total Sales 1,541,252 shares

Canadian Indexes

January 10, 1980

Class Previous

Montreal 341.25 334.65

Toronto 1,841.10 1,854.00

Montreal - Stock Exchange Industrial Index

Toronto - TSE 300 Index

| January 18, 1988 | | | |
|------------------|-------|-------------------|-------|
| Yen | | Yen | |
| Asahi Chem. | 168 | Nitsei Hvy Ind. | 187 |
| Asahi Glass | 388 | Nitsei Ind. Chem. | 206 |
| Canon | 445 | Nitsei Corp. | 701 |
| Dai Nip. Print | 545 | Nitsei Elec. | 207 |
| Fuji Bank | 382 | Nitsei Co. | 220 |
| Fuji Photo | 555 | Nissai Koshi | 448 |
| Hiteachi | 273 | Nippon Elec. | 425 |
| Isuzu Motor | 640 | Nippon Steel | 128 |
| J. Noh | 493 | Shors | 643 |
| K.H.I. | 135 | Sony Corp | 1,730 |
| Canon Air L. | 2,538 | Sumitomo Bank | 385 |
| Canon El. Pwr. | 913 | Sumitomo Chem. | 134 |
| Isa Soap | 417 | Sumitomo Metal | 125 |
| Kawasaki Steel | 131 | Toisha Marine | 282 |
| Kirin Brewery | 417 | Tokada | 531 |
| Komatsu | 345 | Tokai | 144 |
| Kubota | 360 | Tokyo Marine | 644 |
| Kubota El. Ind. | 702 | Tosco | 213 |
| Kubota El. Wks | 538 | Toyota | 620 |

New Index : 466.56 / Previous : 459.92

The International Monetary Market

is pleased to announce the
opening of its
European Office at
27 Throgmorton Street,

Managing Director: Mr. Keith Woodbridge
Executive Director: Miss Kimberly Albright


INTERNATIONAL MONETARY MARKET

Division of Chicago Mercantile Exchange

with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange in London. It is not an invitation to any person to buy or sell any securities of The Block and Decker Manufacturing Company or its subsidiaries.



Decker Manufacturing Company
(Incorporated under the laws of the State of Maryland, United States of America)

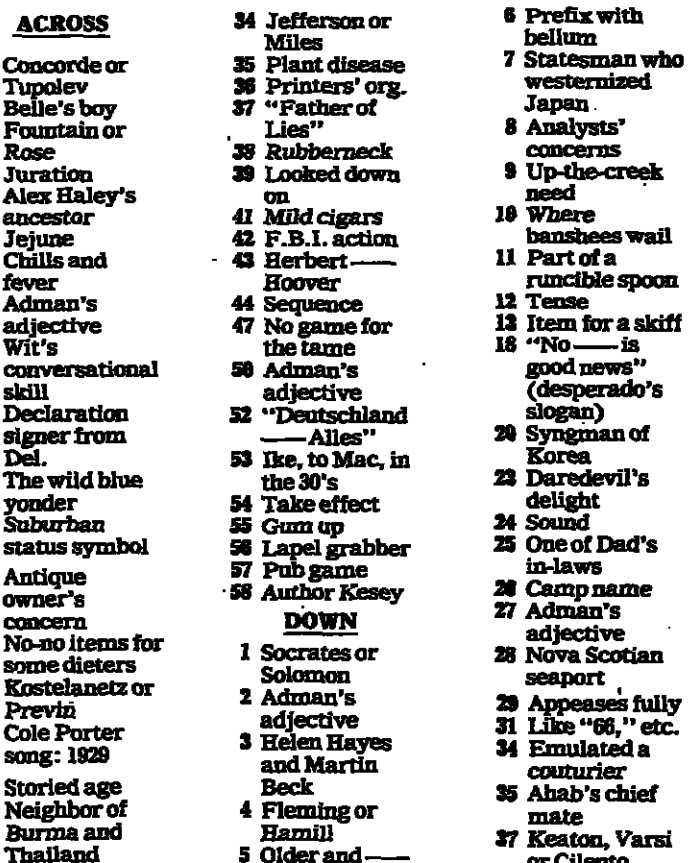
Shares of Common Stock
(US \$0.50 par value)

Exchange in London has admitted to the Official List all the issued shares of Black and Decker Manufacturing Company. Particulars relating to the issue are given below:

copies of such particulars may be obtained during usual business hours (excepted) up to and including 25th January 1980 from:

Laurence, Prust & Co.
Basildon House, 7/11 Moorgate
London EC2R 6AH

By Eugene T. Maleska



| | C | F | | | C | F |
|---------------|-----|----|----------|------------|-----|----|
| ALABAMA | 12 | 54 | Fair | MADRID | 9 | 48 |
| ALASKA | 8 | 32 | Fair | MIAMI | 24 | 78 |
| ANAKARA | -1 | 25 | Overcast | SILKLA | 1 | 34 |
| ANTWERP | 16 | 52 | Overcast | MONTREAL | 14 | 46 |
| BELTUT | 14 | 41 | Cloudy | MOSCOW | -14 | 7 |
| BELGRADE | -7 | 19 | Foggy | MUNICH | -4 | 29 |
| BERLIN | -1 | 25 | Cloudy | NEW YORK | -4 | 29 |
| BIRMINGHAM | 3 | 35 | Foggy | NICE | 11 | 55 |
| BURGHEAST | -1 | 25 | Foggy | OSLO | -4 | 21 |
| BUDAPEST | -1 | 30 | Foggy | PARIS | 2 | 36 |
| CASABLANCA | 14 | 46 | Overcast | PRAGUE | 5 | 26 |
| CHICAGO | 15 | 49 | Snow | ROME | 16 | 50 |
| COSTA DEL SOL | -1 | 39 | Fair | SOFIA | -4 | 21 |
| DUBLIN | 3 | 37 | Foggy | STOCKHOLM | 0 | 32 |
| EDMUNDSBURY | 3 | 33 | Overcast | TORONTO | 17 | 63 |
| FLORENCE | 9 | 44 | Fair | TALLINN | 1 | 34 |
| FRANKFURT | 0 | 32 | Foggy | TOKYO | 5 | 46 |
| GENEVA | 1 | 26 | Foggy | TURIN | 14 | 57 |
| HAMBURG | -12 | 14 | Fair | VIENNA | 11 | 58 |
| HONOLULU | 15 | 59 | Rain | WARSAW | -11 | 29 |
| ISTANBUL | 4 | 39 | Overcast | WASHINGTON | 1 | 34 |
| LAS PALMAS | 19 | 64 | Overcast | ZURICH | -2 | 28 |
| LISBON | 11 | 51 | Fair | | | |
| LONDON | 3 | 37 | Foggy | | | |
| LOS ANGELES | 14 | 41 | Cloudy | | | |

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT.)

PENSACOLA, Fla., Jan. 10 (UPI) — Bobo has been kidnapped — a deed that has sent shock waves through the presidential campaign of Ronald Reagan.

Bobo is a 12-inch-tall monkey, the kind seen at the feet of organ grinders, and has served as the mascot of Mr. Reagan's campaign plane since the former California governor declared his candidacy in November.

The monkey was kidnapped yesterday in a hotel room in Charleston, S.C., and his kidnapper left a note: "We got Bobo. Don't call FBI or police. We will call today. Cash talks. The Revolutionary Council." Secret Service agents speculated that the kidnapping was a prank by someone on the campaign.

The candidate quickly was enlisted in the search and promised to make finding Bobo a priority.

RULERS ARE USED TO MEASURE THINGS AND TO DRAW STRAIGHT LINES...

IN THE OLD DAYS, TEACHERS SOMETIMES USED RULERS TO HIT THEIR PUPILS...

...IN THE OLD DAYS!

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THIS YEAR I VOW TO IMPART, MY SUPERIOR COMMAND OF THE LANGUAGE, TO MY FELLOW PEERS.

THAT'S A TRIPLE NEGATIVE.

I'M EXHAUSTED

Snore

IT FEELS SO NICE TO LIE DOWN AND REST

DID YOU KNOW YOU'RE LYING ON ME?

IT'S OKAY

I'M SO TIRED I COULD SLEEP ON A PILE OF BRICKS!

YOUNG CARLENE (1-1)

DON'T PUT THAT WASTEBASKET THERE. I'M ALWAYS STUMBLING OVER IT!

WELL, WHERE ELSE SHOULD I PUT IT?

I DON'T CARE! ANYWHERE BUT THERE!

HAPPY?

WASTEBASKET

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ABOUT-TURN, LADS - I'VE DOWNED AT THE PUB

THANKS, PET

WE DON'T BAN DEMONSTRATIONS - WE RE-ROUTE 'EM

I'LL WANT TO SEE YOU IN A WEEK AGAIN, JOEY!

I'M JUST AS FAR AWAY AS YOUR TELEPHONE, BRUCE!

TO BETTER GET BACK TO MY PAD, IN CASE VIC CALLS!

LET'S FOLLOW HIM!

SHARPLEY EIGHTH AN

GOVERNOR, YOU TALK ABOUT NOT LETTING OUR STREETS BE INTRUSUED. HOW CAN WE AVOID IT WHEN OUR STREETS AREN'T SAFE TO WALK ON?

GOOD QUESTION, MR. ANDREWS. HOW CAN WE AVOID IT? WELL, WE COULD BEGIN BY MAKING DAMN SURE THE CRIMINAL ELEMENTS AREN'T ON THE STREETS IN THE FIRST PLACE!

YOU TAKE YOUR WOULD-BE MURDERER. JUST HOW DEFERRED DO YOU FIGURE HE IS BY THE THREAT OF A SUSPENDED SENTENCE?

NOT AT ALL.

RIGHT. NOW, SAY HE KNOWS HE'D BE ELECTROCUTED ON TELEVISION?

WELL, THAT WOULD DEFEND IN PART ON THE RATINGS, WOULDN'T IT?

1-17

68 Jackson

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

THYIC
 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

KOVEE
 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

REPIME
 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

TAUMER
 □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: A □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ AT A □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

(ANSWERS: THYIC, KOVEE, REPIME, TAUMER)

Reviewed by John Leonard

EVEN if we can go home again, many of us don't want to. Experience has taught us that the neighborhood we remember is more interesting than the dilapidated block and the bare ruined choir we will find on a return visit. The house we grew up in will be scarred, cramped and cluttered. Two years ago, my neighborhood was Berkeley, Calif., and the house I grew up in, metaphorically speaking, was modern European intellectual history as professed by Carl E. Schorske at the university. Through Schorske's windows, dumbfounded, I looked at Rousseau and Goethe, Marx and Freud, and I saw the first time I came to Bach and for the first time managed to hear Schoenberg. There must have been, out back, a 19th-century garden with

the obligatory machine in it and the Expressionists glowing at the Secessionists and the hardy perennial instincts running wild. It was a wonderful place to live. Ideas rampaged.

Twenty years ago, in Berkeley, we were waiting for Schorske to critic his book on postwar Vienna. He is now at Princeton, and his book is in my hands, and do I really want to go home again? After all, one of the themes of "Fin-de-Siècle Vienna" is Oedipal revolt. The stupendous outburst of creativity — in art and architecture, in city planning and psychology, in music and literature, in the "new key" of mass politics — that we associate with the last gasp of the Hapsburg empire was, according to Schorske, a kind of parricide. The father was not the emperor, but the father of the liberalist "culture of law" that in Austria had a brief run of 50 years before "the return of the repressed." The garden, rational and progressive, exploded. Isn't the relationship between student and professor decisively Oedipal?

Respiring Ideas

Not to worry, Schorske proves in print to be exactly what we suspected of him 20 years ago in the lecture hall at Berkeley: that is, smarter and better than the rest of us. Cal-

we are less than a month New Year, and it is already good year for books.

John Leonard is on the staff of the New York Times.

ideas, and whistles and hums as he does so. His book is a wonderful place to live.

Imagine re-reading Freud's "Interpretation of Dreams" so closely that we begin to understand psychoanalysis as a sort of "counter-

MEXICO CITY (UPI) — has damaged the tree and Spanish conquistador Cortes reputedly broke died 460 years ago to mainly military loss to the Aztecs.

The fire, apparently self fireworks from a party, parts of the "Tree of Night," which died decades has been supported by six columns. Authorities said, was not serious.

Listen to Schoenberg propose "a new harmony" of "liberated dissonance," bringing a "metasensuous order" out of "psychological chaos": The garden "buried alive." Play anti-Semitic games with George

According to the legend, cried under the tree on July after the Aztecs had driven his troops out of Mexico known as Tenochtitlan.

Cortes' troops were so down with plundered gold and silver during the nighttime raid that most drowned in the city's canals. Many of the Aztecs were captured by the Aztecs.

Cortes then laid siege and water supplies to Tenochtitlan walked almost without op into what is now Mexico City.

By Alan Tan

NORTH and South use a weak no-trump, and North's opening showed 12 to 15 high-card points. The lead landed in four spades after East had crowded the auction with a jump to three clubs. This spade game is clearly a shanky proposition, but South brought home 10 tricks after West made an unfortunate opening lead: the heart queen. Any small red card would have probably led to the defeat of the contract.

South won with the heart king in

dummy and cashed the king and ace of spades, discovering the bad news that West had begun with four trumps and now held two sure winners. He now regretted his failure to make a safety play by making the first trump lead a low card from

NORTH(D)
 K95
 AK189
 K184
 J32

EAST
 0184

SOUTH
 J74
 001
 002
 003

Q ♠18742 ♠6
 ♠763 ♠Q852
 ♠— ♠AK109765

SOUTH

♠A1742
 ♠53
 ♠AJ5
 ♠Q84

North and South were vulnerable.

The bidding:

| | | | |
|-------|------|-------|------|
| North | East | South | West |
| 1NT. | 3♣ | 3♠ | Pass |
| 4♠ | Pass | Pass | Pass |

West led the heart queen,

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

[illegible]